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Thursday, August 25, 1960
Bhadra 3, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLV, 1960/1882 (Saka)

[*August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)*]

ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (Saka)

(*Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 to 20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

[Second Series, Vol. XLV, August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)]

No. 11.—*Tuesday, August* 16, 1960/*Sravana* 25, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 392, 394 to 397, 400 to 407, 409, 410 and 412 — 2557—97

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 393, 398, 399, 408, 411 and 413 to 437 — 2597—2616
Unstarred Question Nos. 717 to 797 — 2616—70
Obituary Reference — 2671
Point of Information — 2671
Papers laid on the Table — 2671—72
Message from Rajya Sabha — 2673
Companies (Amendment) Bill—
(1) Raport of Joint Committee — 2673
(2) Evidence tendered before Joint Committee laid on the Table — 2673
Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill—Introduced — 2673
Business Advisory Committee—
Fifty-third Report — 2674
Demand for Supplementary Grant (Railways), 1960-61 — 2674—99
Panel of Chairmen — 2700
Demands for Excess Grants, 1957-58 — 2700—32
International Development Association (Status, Immunities and (Privileges) Bill — 2733—77
Motion to consider — 2733—74
Clauses 2 to 5, Schedule and 1 — 2774—75
Motion to pass — 2776—77
Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill — 2777—86
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha — 2777—86
Half-an-hour Discussion *re.* New C.H.S. Token Cards — 2686—98
Daily Digest — 2799—2806

No. 12—*Wednesday, August* 17, 1960/*Sravana* 26, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 439 to 446, 448 to 450 and 452 — 2807—39
Short Notice Question No. 3 — 2839—42
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 438, 447, 451 and 453 to 485 — 2842—68
Unstarred Questions Nos. 798 to 816 and 818 to 907 — 2868—2931
Papers laid on the Table — 2931—32
Messages from Rajya Sabha — 2932
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Gastro-Enteritis Epidemic in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh — 2933—35
Statement *re.* Detention of a Member — 2936—40
Statement *re.* Breaches on South-Eastern Railway — 2940—41

COLUMNS

Election to Committee—
Central Advisory Board of Education 2941–42
Bills introduced 2942–43
1. Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1960 2942–43
2. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1960 2943
Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill . . . . 2943—3008
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . 2943—3008
Motion *re.* Report of National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. 3008—63
Daily Digest . . . . . 3065—72

No. 13.—*Thursday, August* 18, 1960/*Sravana* 27, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 486 to 491 and 493 to 500 3073—3108
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 492 and 501 to 536 . . . . . 3108—33
Unstarred Questions Nos. 908 to 1003 and 1005 to 1019 . . 3133—3201
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 3202—05
Message from Rajya Sabha 3205–06
Statement *re.* Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1960-61 3206
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Sixty-seventh Report 3206
Statement *re.* Accident in Handidhua Coal Mine, Talcher 3206–07
Bills introduced—
1. Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill 3207–08
2. Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill . 3208
Bills passed—
1. Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 3208–09
2. Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill 3209–10
Re. Affairs of Palai Central Bank . . . . . 3210—12
Business of the House 3212
Motion *re.* Raport of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . . . 3212—83
Motion *re.* Naga Hills and Tuensang Area . . . . . 3283—3946
Daily Digest . . . . . 3947—56

No. 14—*Friday, August* 19, 1960/*Sravana* 28, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 538 to 541, 543 to 553 and 563 3357—94
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 537, 542 and 564 to 577 . . . . . 3395—3412
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1020 to 1095 . . . . . 3412—60
Papers laid on the Table 3461
Business of the House . . . . . 3461—63
Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 3463—3507
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 3463—79
Clauses 2 to 10 and 1 . . . . . 3479—3507
Motion to pass 3537
Motion *re.* Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . . . 3507—31

COLUMNS

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Sixty-seventh Report 3532
Arrest of a Member 3532
Resolution *re.* Ceiling on Income—Negatived . . . . . 3533—95
Resolution *re.* Dissemination of news and views by Newspapers . . 3595—3604
Business Advisory Committee—
Fifty-fourth Report 3604-06
Daily Digest . . . . . 3607—12

No. 15—*Saturday, August* 20, 1960/*Sravana* 29, 1882 (*Saka*)—
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Quetions Nos. 578 to 582, 588 to 591, 593 and 594 . . 3613—46
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 583 to 587, 592 and 595 to 617 . . . 3647—67
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1096 to 1200 . . . . . 3667—3728
Papers laid on the Table 3728-29
Message from Rajya Sabha 3729-30
Statement *re.* Incident involving an Indian crew on duty with U.N. Command at Leopoldville Airport in Congo . . . . . 3731—33
Statement *re.* Palai Central Bank . . . . . 3733—40
Business of the House 3740-41
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—
Twenty-First Report 3741
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 440 3741-42
Election to Committee—
Central Advisory Board of Archaeology 3743
Business Advisory Committee—
Fifty-Fourth Report 3743-44
Motion *re.* Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes . . . . . 3744—3853
Correction of Result of Division 3853
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill . . 3853—68
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 3854—67
Clauses 2 and 1 3867
Motion to pass 3868
Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill . . . . . 3868—70
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 3868—70
Daily Digest . . . . . 3871—78

No. 16—*Monday, August* 22, 1960/*Sravana* 31, 1882 (*Saka*)—
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 618, 619, 621 to 625, 627, 630, 632, 633, 637, 638, 643 and 645 to 647 . . . . . 3879—3917
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 620, 626, 628, 629, 631, 634, 636, 639, 640, 642, 644 and 648 to 651 . . . . . 3917—25
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1201 to 1267 . . . . . 3925—67
Re. Motion for Adjournment . . . . . 3968—70
Papers laid on the Table 3970
Financial Committees 1959-60 (A Review)—laid on the Table . . 3970
Children Bill—
Joint Committee and Report of Evidence—Laid on the Table . . 3971

	COLUMNS
Release of a Member	3971
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Forward Trading in black pepper	3972–73
Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill—Postponed	3973–74
Motion *re.* Draft Outline of Third Five Year Plan	3974—4082
Discussion *re.* Closure of Palai Central Bank	4083—4142
Daily Digest	4143—48
No. 17—*Tuesday, August* 23, 1960/*Bhadra* 1, 1882 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answes to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 652 to 656, 659 to 662, 666, 667, 670, 673 and 674	4149—85
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 657, 658, 663 to 665, 668, 669, 671, 672 and 675 to 685	4186—91
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1268 to 1362	4198—4254
Papers laid on the Table	4255
Message from Rajya Sabha	4255–56
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—	
Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments	4256
Motion *re.* Draft Outline of Third Five Year Plan	4256—4382
Discussion *re.* Palai Central Bank	4382—4426
Daily Digest	4427—32
No. 18—*Wednesday, August* 24, 1960/*Bhadra* 2, 1882 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 686 to 697	4433—75
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 698 to 748	4476—4509
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1363 to 1460	4509—70
Obituary Reference	4570
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Sixty-eighth Report	4570
Leave of Absence	4571
Motion *re.* Draft Outline of Third Five Year Plan	4571—4728
Daily Digest	4729—36
No. 19—*Thursday, August* 25, 1960/*Bhadra* 3, 1882 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 749 to 765	4737—75
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 766 to 796	4775—93
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1461 to 1526 and 1528 to 1544	4794—4839
Papers laid on the Table	4840
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Floods in Orissa	4840—49
Motion *re.* Draft Ouline of Third Five Year Plan	4849—5014
Re. Election to Committee—	
Central Advisory Board of Education	4880
Daily Digest	5005—20

No. 20—*Friday, August* 26, 1960/*Bhadra* 4, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 797 to 803, 805 to 808 and 810 . . . 5021—57

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 804, 809 and 811 to 823 . . . . 5057—65

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1545 to 1630 . . . . . 5065—5118

Re. Motion for Adjournment . . . . . 5119—21

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 5121—22

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Alleged impending closure of iron ore mines at Banspani . . . 5122—23

Business of the House . . . . . 5123—24

Motion *re.* Draft Outline of Third Five Year Plan . . 5125—60, 5198—5205

Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill . . . . . 5160—98

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . 5160—98

Clauses 1 to 3 5198

Motion to pass 5198

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Sixty-eighth Report 5205

Bills introduced . . . . . 5206—10

(1) The Legal Practitioners (Amedment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendments of sections* 14 *and* 15) by *Shri Hem Raj* 5206

(2) The Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill, 1960 by *Shri Shree Narayan Das* . . . . . 5206—07

(3) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Substitution of new section* 302) by *Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi* 5207

(4) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section* 23) by *Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi* 5208

(5) The Prevention of Pollution of Water and Air (in Union Territories) Bill, 1960 by *Shri Jhulan Sinha* 5208

(6) The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of sections* 12, 64 *etc.*) by *Shri Jhulan Sinha* 5209

(7) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Insertion of section* 9*A*) by *Shri Jhulan Sinha* 5209

(8) The Labour Exploitation (prohibition) Bill, 1960 by *Shri Jhulan Sinha* . . . . . 5209—10

Social Customs (Curtailment of Expenditure) Bill by *Shri Jhulan Sinha*—*Withdrawn* . . . . . 5210—34

Motion to circulate . . . . . 5210—34

Old Age Marriage Restraint Bill by *Shri Mohan Swarup* . . . . 5234—50

Motion to consider . . . . . 5234—50

Daily Digest . . . . . 5251—56

N. B.—The sign + above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 25, 1960/Bhadra 3, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Atomic Power Plant

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*749. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any offers from foreign countries for sharing in the construction of a planned atomic power plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Some foreign countries have evinced interest in the first atomic power plant which is proposed to be set up on the West Coast. However, firm offers will be received only when the Enquiry Specification issues.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the countries from which these offers have been received?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Some of these countries include Canada, France, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.A.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have considered these proposals and if so, which is the best among them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Which proposal?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The proposal from foreign countries for sharing in the construction of the atomic power plant.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not received any offers yet. They are just enquiries. In fact, we have not asked for offers yet.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether these offers made are for providing finance for the atomic power plant or for providing machinery for the construction of the atomic power plant?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that it is only a proposal, and there is no offer.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The whole thing is being examined now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Broadly speaking, there is no question of finance. My colleague has mentioned a number of countries. Among them, one of the countries has to be dealt with on a somewhat different basis; that is the Soviet Union. We have fairly intimate contacts with the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union in regard to these nuclear matters. So

far as I remember, the question of finance has not come in, but it does come in sometimes, as for instance, in the case of the Canada-India reactor, where a substantial part of the finance came from Canada.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether indications have been received about the technical collaboration in the first atomic power plant that is going to be set up here?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The whole question is about that. We have been talking about that. The hon. Member has not been following the question evidently.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that two British experts, Mr. Miller and Mr. Lindsey, visited this country for a special on-the-spot investigation of the nuclear plant requirements, and if so, whether they have submitted any report or made any suggestion to our Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have some difficulty in understanding these intricate questions; my mind is a blank.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is referring to two experts who have come and looked into this matter. He wants to know what their report is.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which experts?

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Miller and Mr. Lindsey from U.K. They came and paid a visit to our country for an on-the-spot study or investigation of the atomic power requirements.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know; all kinds of experts are coming and going; I do not know about these two particular experts from the U.K.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that so far as the technical know-how with regard to the atomic power plant is concerned, our country is self-sufficient, and if not, what is the deficiency?

Mr. Speaker: Our country is self-sufficient in knowledge.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not yet built any atomic power station; this is going to be the first. We have built reactors almost entirely with our own men and made them; excepting the Canada-India reactor, the others have been made here. But so far as the power station is concerned, we have not set up any yet, and I cannot say offhand whether our people, even though they might have the technical knowledge, may be able to set it up themselves; it is one thing to have technical knowledge, book knowledge or theoretical knowledge, and another to have had the experience of having built a power station.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our proposed atomic power plant is proposed to be fed with natural Uranium, whereas in countries like the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., the plants are fed with enriched Uranium, and therefore, these are the two countries that are not interested in this power plant?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who is not interested?

Shri Hem Barua: The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., because in those countries, the power plants are fed with enriched Uranium.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are both interested, and very much so.

Mr. Speaker: We are now going into too great details as to natural Uranium and unnatural or enriched Uranium.

Shri Hem Barua: That makes a lot of difference.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. But these are details. I am sure the experts on the side of Government will give all the relevant information to Members of Parliament who are anxious to know the details. Now, next question.

Resettlement of Adivasis in Dandakaranya Area

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*759. { **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** **Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land reclaimed in Dandakaranya area has been allotted to local Adivasis for resettlement by now; and

(b) if so how much land and where?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). 203 acres of land in Pharasgaon and 2,920 acres in Umarkote have been placed by the Dandakaranya Development Authority at the disposal of the district authorities of Bastar and Koraput, for allotment to Adivasis.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether actually these lands have betn distributed to the Adivasi families, and if so, how many families have till now received land?

Shri P. S. Naskar: About the actual allotment of this land, no information is available with the Dandakaranya Development Anthority. It is up to the district authorities to allot lands to the particular families.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know how many acres of such land are allotted per family of Adivasis?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Our economic holding is about 7 acres, and we are not allotting more than 7 acres to any refugee family. I believe that would be the standards in the case of the State Governments too.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether any basis has been fixed for allotment of land to the Advasis in Dandakaranya, and also why only 200 acres have been allotted in Madhya Pradesh, whereas about 2000 odd acres have been allotted to Adivasis in Orissa.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The basis of allotment is that 25 per cent. of the reclaimed land will be allotted for the use of the Adivasis. As far as the latter part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, namely why only 200 odd acres have been allotted in the Madhya Pradesh area, I might submit that in Madhya Pradesh, Pharasgaon was the first colony where an actual allotment of 200 odd acres out of the reclaimed land has been made. As the Dandakaranya Development Authority is proceeding with the further reclamation of the areas in Madhya Pradesh, on the basis of the 25 per cent. allotment, further lands will be given to the Adivasis.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: But have only 800 odd acres been reclaimed there up till now?

Shri Mahanty: Since the allotment of land to Adivasis is part of the Dandakaranya Project, may I know the reasons why the Dandakaranya Development Authority are divesting themselves of the responsibility to see that that part of the programme is implemented by them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is an arrangemtnt between the Dandakaranya Development Authority and the State Governments. The State Governments have their own tribal departments, and they are dealing with the tribal question since a very long time. What we are doing is that out of the reclaimed land, 25 per cent. is placed at the disposal of the respective State Governments for internal distribution amongst the tribals.

Shri Heda: May I know whether separate colonies or settlements or villages—you may call it by any name—are being formed for the Adivasis or the refugees or whether common villages are being formed?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There would not be any question of common villages. What we are doing in this.

As far as the Adivasis are concerned, we are giving them land on the basis of 25 per cent. out of the reclaimed land. It will be for the tribal adviser and the tribal people to set up their own little villages, if there are not any, or to give them additional allotments. We are not in any way coming into the internal distribution of the land *vis-a-vis* the tribals.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: What is the financial assistance given to a tribal family

Shri P. S. Naskar: It has been proposed by the Dandakaranya Development Authority, that apart from this allotment of land, each Adivasi family will be given money to build a house and to purchase agricultural implements; and in addition to that, they will also be given a housing plot of about 800 square yards.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: What is the amount?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I might clarify the position and say that we do not want to change in any way the complexion of the tribal villages or the tribal houses or the way the tribals are living. That is entirely quite different from the villages that are being set up for the displaced persons. That is the advice that has been given to us by the tribal experts in that area. I cannot say offhand what the amount will be, but I think, including cattle etc., it will come to round about Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000; there will be a homestead plot, and there will be some money also for the construction of a house.

Shri Vidaya Charan Shukla: Do I understand that only 800 acres have till now been reclaimed in Pharasgaon?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Under your orders, I have circulated a very detailed report on Dandakaranya. It is in the possession of every hon. Member. It is clearly indicated there that we have tree-felled 20,000 acres out of which we have reclaimed 14,000—15,000 acres.

Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951

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*751. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 712 on the 9th March, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of assuming more powers under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 to take over industries which close down or go into liquidation on account of internal quarrel of the management?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature of the difficulties being faced in taking over such industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The only difficulty is that once the court is seized of the matter relating to a particular property, it becomes very difficult for Government to intervene and do anything which will attract any contempt of court.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate time by which legislation in this regard is going to be introduced?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what we are contemplating, whether without injuring basic principles we can so devise a measure or amend the Act itself as to enable Government, in the interest of employment, economic development and production, to take over such concerns.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: May I know if the National Chemicals of Masulipatam is going to be taken over by Government because of its difficulty due to lack of finance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Wage Board for Jute Industry

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*752. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1810 on the 28th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal for setting up a Wage Board for Jute Industry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Government Resolution constituting the Wage Board and its terms of reference is being issued to-day. A copy of the same is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 1.]

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: It is stated in the statement that demands in respect of payments other than wages raised by the Unions will also be taken into consideration by the Board. May I know what are those demands?

Shri Abid Ali: That is left for the Unions' representatives to submit.

Shri Tangamani: May I know on what basis two independent members have been included in the 7-man Committee? Are they economists or have they any previous experience in such Wage Boards?

Shri Abid Ali: This Board has been constituted on the basis of the decision taken at the tripartite conference in Calcutta. As regards the independent members, one is a Member of this hon. House; the other is an economist who possesses a D. Litt. and a law degree and is a Senior Research Officer in the Institute of Public Administration, Delhi.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Last year when the hon. Labour Minister was in Calcutta, during the discussion in connection with the constitution of the Wage Board, he assured us that the question of interim relief would be very sympathetically considered when the Wage Board was constituted. May I know whether that proposal will be considered by Government?

Shri Abid Ali: That item has been included in the terms of reference.

Shri Tangamani: I find from the terms of reference that the interim relief order will have to be passed within two months from today. May I know whether Government will also indicate by what time the final award is to be published because the industry is concentrated in one or two areas only?

Shri Abid Ali: It will not be proper, nor possible, for us to fix any time-limit. We do not know how many witnesses the parties will produce, what will be the volume of documentary and other evidence, the time they would need to argue out the case and the time that members will take to draft their report. If the hon. Member can assist us to have an assessment of these items, certainly we will fix a time-limit.

बर्मा में भारतीय

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*७५३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा में बसे हुए भारतीयों को धीरे धीरे हटाने की समस्या के बारे में क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की ;

(ग) क्या एक ऐसा विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जायेगा जिस में यह बताया गया हो कि अब तक कितने व्यक्ति हटाये गये हैं और उन्हें हटाये जाने के पहले उन के पेशे क्या थे ;

(घ) क्या ये हटाये गये व्यक्ति भारत वापस आ रहे हैं अथवा आने के लिये उत्सुक हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में भारत सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (e). The points raised in the question involve major aspects of the situation in Burma in regard to the displacement of the non-Burmese, including Indians, by Burmese nationals in governmental, commercial and other concerns there. The steps taken by the Government of India as well as its stand regarding the policies pursued by the Government of the Union of Burma towards non-Burmese nationals have been stated on various occasions in reply to questions in Parliament. The collection of data asked for is not practicable as persons of Indian origin are scattered all over Burma.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि उन भारतीयों की भी जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने से ही बर्मा में बस चुके थे जमीन छीनी जा रही है और उन को विस्थापित किया जा रहा है ? और यदि ऐसा है तो इतने अर्से तक क्या भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Our nationals do experience a number of hardships as a result of land legislation and various other legislative enactments in Burma which apply to Indian nationals, other non-Burmese nationals and also even to Burmese nationals. Since there is no discrimination at all, there is no point in our taking up this matter with the Government of Burma. But where there is genuine hardship where our Mission could intervene, we have always taken up each cause on merit and taken up the case with the Burma Government, thus bringing relief to our people.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता नहीं है कि जो भारतीय बर्मा में बस चुके थे, उन पर ही अधिकतर यह प्रहार हो रहा है, और उन की भूमि और उन की जायदाद छीन कर उन्हें विस्थापित किया जा रहा है ? अगर सरकार के ज्ञान में यह बात नहीं है तो मैं बता रहा हूं कि मैं बर्मा गया था और मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वहां ऐसे हो रहा है ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : सवाल यह है कि जो कानून बनता है वह खास तौर से भारतीयों के खिलाफ है या सब जनता के, और क्या उस में भारतीय भी शामिल हैं ? अगर सब उस में आ जाते हैं तो फिर हमारा कहना कि हिन्दोस्तानियों के साथ रियायत करो, कठिन हो जाता है । लेकिन यह अक्सर होता है कि कानून एकसां बनता है । कानून ऐसा बनता है जिस में कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं होता, लेकिन उस के अमल में अक्सर वह बात आ जाती है । तो उस में फिर एक एक केस को लेना पड़ता है । कानून का विरोध हम नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या भारत सरकार इस बात की तह में गई कि ऐसा कानून बनाने की बर्मा सरकार को आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी ?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How can we ask that question?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ईस लिये पड़ी जैसे हमारे यहां लैंड रिफार्म हुए ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो हिन्दुस्तानी दो पुश्त से या तीन पुश्त से वहां आबाद हैं और उन की सन्तानें वहां बढ़ रही हैं, उन सब को वहां नागरिकता के अधिकार प्राप्त हो चुके हैं या नहीं ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All those who are eligible for Burmese citizenship can accept such citizenship. In many cases, even when they are eligible for Burmese citizenship, they do

not apply for it for various personal reasons. Otherwise, there is no restriction

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what steps Government are taking to rehabilitate in India all those Indian nationals who are forced to leave Burma?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are they forced to leave?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No occasion for taking any such steps has arisen.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that large numbers of Indians in Burma have expressed their desire to come to India? If so, what steps have been taken to settle them here?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. A large number have not expressed such desire. We have taken no steps and we do not propose at present to take any steps.

पंडित द्वो० ना० तिवारी : अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कानून के मसले में कुछ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभीं तक उन की नजर में कितने ऐसे केसेज आये और कितने केसेज में उन्होंने स्टेप लिया ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह मैं कैसे बतलाऊं , यह व्यक्तिगत रूप से होता रहता है । हमें पूरी तौर से मालूम भी नहीं होता है । रोज का काम है हमारी एम्बेसीज का । मैं आप को बतलाऊं, वहां जमीन दो किस्म की है । एक तो कुछ जमाना हुआ, शायद ५० या ६० बरस हुए, कुछ लोग बिहार से ले जाये गये थे . . . . . .

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हमारे यहां के लोगों ने १४ गांव जियावाडी के क्षेत्र में बसाये हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : आप समझिये कि बर्मा में उन्हों ने एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा बिहार का बना दिया था । वह तो एक है जियावाड़ी में । दूसरी जमीन जो असली झगड़े की बात है वह बहुत कुछ लेन देन के सिलसिले में हिन्दुस्तानियों के हाथ में आई गई ,चेट्टी लोगों के । उन्हों ने कर्जे दिये, कर्जे अदा नहीं हुए, मार्गेजेज हुए और जमीन उन के हाथों में गई । यह दो अलग अलग चीजें हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस तरह के कानूनों को अमल में लाने में ही ज्यादातर दिक्कतें आती हैं । तो ऐसे कानूनों का जो अमल अब तक किया गया उस में सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तानियों के ही खिलाफ वह अमल हुआ या दूसरे लोगों के खिलाफ भी हुआ, और क्या इस संबंध में हमारे दूतावास से कोई रिपोटं हमारी भारत सरकार को मिलीं ? और अगर मिलीं, तो उस की कारवाई का कोई नतीजा निकला ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : दो तीन सवालों के जवाब तो मैंने दिये । माननीय सदस्य ने सुना नहीं । मैं इस का जवाब देने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं और फिर दिये देता हूं कि जहां तक कानून का सवाल है उस में किसी के खिलाफ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं है । अमल में यह होता रहता है व्यक्तिगत रूप से । एक बात यह भी है कि आम तौर से सवाल होता है कि किस के पास ज्यादा जमीन है । अगर हिन्दुस्तानी के पास ज्यादा जमीन है तो उस की तरफ आंख उठती ही है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister told this House on the 12th August that some 24,700 Indian applications for Burma citizenship are still pending disposal. May I know why, in view of the friendly relations existing between our two countries the Indians could neither get Burma citizenship in anything like quick time nor can they get those rights which they are being deprived of and which they are not getting as displaced persons?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult to answer. I do not think there is a question of lack of friendliness in that. If I may say so, it is a lack of efficiency on both sides, that is, including the side who present these applications, who do not pursue them.

Shri Jaipal Singh: From the earlier reply of the Prime Minister it appears that Biharis who have made a colony in Burma have improved the land while the Chettiars or whatever they are seem to have not done so. (*Interruptions*). If that is the case, may I know whether Government are doing anything to encourage more Biharis to go there?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Burma Government has put stringent restrictions on stay permits and citizenship right certificates—involving inordinate delay and, at the same time, exorbitant annual fees and also whether it is not one of the reasons for the displacement of Indians from Burma?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The renewal fees charged apply to all people who are not Burmans.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a specific thing about stay permits. It is about Rs. 50 per head. If there are 5 members in a family they have to pay Rs. 50 per head. About citizenship rights there is inordinate delay and people get sick of waiting for certificates. These are the problems. There is no use trying to whitewash them.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is also the other side of the question. Large numbers of citizens who are qualified for permanent citizenship in Burma by virtue of their continuous residence in that country do not avail themselves of the opportunities to qualify for citizenship. The fault is not all on the side of the Burmese. Partly, it is also due to our own people who do not take advantage of facts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do agree that the figure of Rs. 50 does seem rather a big figure. I may point that out. But it is very difficult for us in an internal matter to protest when there is no discrimination, when it applies to all aliens or foreigners. But we did point out to them that this was a very heavy burden on the poorer classes; and we were told that they would consider that, particularly in so far as the poorer people were concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. All right.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Deputy Minister said that there is another side of the picture. May I say, Sir, that there is still another side of the picture; there is a third side.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not putting a question; he is giving an answer. Next question.

Expulsion of Indian Businessmen from Indonesia

†*754. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indonesian Government have taken steps to expel certain Indian businessmen from Indonesia for violation of economic regulations; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Automobile Tyres

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*755. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the question of revising the prices of automobile tyres;

(b) when were the present prices of automobile tyres fixed last;

(c) what is the present estimated requirement of automobile tyres in the country; and

(d) what is the present quantity available?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Tyre Manufactures have been permitted to increase prices by 3 per cent.

(b) October, 1955.

(c) About 13,73,000 numbers.

(d) About 13,38,000 numbers.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What steps were taken by Government to prevent undue profiteering by middlemen during the period of temporary shortage and how far were the steps taken by Government effective?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have imported more than the estimated gap and have issued instructions that 50,000 tyres should be imported through the rupee payment countries. A large number of them have already arrived and distributed. Over and above that, in every big city and urban area, the local Tyre Dealers' Associations have been asked to advertise. And the hon. Member must have seen in different newspapers that if anybody wants tyres he may approach the Association which will deliver the tyres in the desired quantities as per availability at fixed prices

श्री म० मु० तारिक : क्या यह बात हकूमत के इल्म में आई है कि खास तौर पर ट्रक्स के टायर, छोटी गाड़ियों के टायर वगैरह बहुत ज्यादा दामों पर बाजार में मिलते हैं ? और क्या यह बात भी हकूमत के इल्म में आई है कि जिन लोगों के पास एजेंसी है वे खुद ब्लैकमार्किटिंग करते हैं ?

[کیا یہ بات حکومت کے علم میں آئی ہے کہ خاص طور پر ٹرکس کے ٹایر - چھوٹی گاڑیوں کے ٹایر وغیرہ بہت زیادہ داموں پر بازار میں ملتے ہیں - اور کیا یہ بات بھی حکومت کے علم میں آئی ہے کہ جن لوگوں کے پاس ایجنسی ہے وہ خود بلیک مارکٹنگ کرتے ہیں -]

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी बात कुछ नहीं है । जो शार्टेज है, वह ओवर-आल शार्टेज है । ट्रक्स, छोटी गाड़ियां, बड़ी गाड़ियां वगैरह के जो टायर्स हैं, उन का उत्पादन तकरीबन साढ़े तेरह लाख है और जो डिमांड है वह तकरीबन चौदह लाख है और थोड़ी सी शार्टेज है । इस शाटज को भी काफी हद तक मीट किया गया है और आजकल, कई महीनों से जो पोजीशन है, वह काफी संतोषजनक है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May we know by what time Government expect the tyre shortage to ease?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have enlarged the Second Plan target of 2·3 million tyres to 3·7 millions under the Third Five Year Plan. The capacities already licensed are nearabout 2·5 million tyres. We will again upgrade the target if necessary because the past experience shows that in all these commodities the demand rises much faster than our estimates.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है पिछले साल माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि एक टायर की फैक्ट्री बैठ रही है और अगले साल से टायर्स की शार्टेज नहीं रहेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस फैक्ट्री के उत्पादन की दिशा में क्या काम हुआ है

और अभी तक हम इस सम्बन्ध में काफी आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ सके हैं और जो ये टायर्स के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, इस के ऊपर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई चैक क्यों नहीं होता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी बात मैं ने नहीं कही थी । यह बात जरूर सही है कि एक नई फैक्ट्री के लिये नहीं बल्कि चार नई फैक्ट्रीज के लिये एप्रूवल दी गई है । एक बल्लभगढ़ के अन्दर आ रही है, दूसरी मद्रास के अन्दर आ रही है, तीसरी कलकत्ता में आ रही है और एक कोई आंध्र रिजन में आ रही है । इन सब फैक्ट्रीज में उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने के बाद टायर्स के मामले में, जैसे मैं ने अभी बताया है, तीसरी प्लान के जो टारगेट्स हैं, वे पूरे हो जायेंगे और शार्टेज नहीं रहेगी । हमारी कोशिश यही है कि उत्पादन की जितनी शक्ति बढ़ सके, बढ़ाई जाय और फारेन एक्सचेंज की पोजीशन को देखते हुए जितने इम्पोर्ट किये जा सकते हों, उतने किये जायें ।

Shri Jinachandran: Are Government aware that a heavy lorry tyre is being sold at from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000; and, if so.....

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would be very grateful to the hon. Member if any specific case which has come to his notice is brought to our notice because we are very keen since the last 4 months and have been watching the situation. The Tyre Dealers' Associations in different urban areas have been doing very valuable work. If any such case is brought to our notice we will be very grateful.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is the Minister in a position to tell us this: when the factory which is going to be established in Bareilly in collaboration with Firestone goes into production, what difference will it make as far as the targets are concerned—synthetic rubber and so forth?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not for synthetic rubber tyres. That is for synthetic rubber. We have to stop at the word "rubber". That is a factory which will produce the raw material for tyre.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is a raw material, I know. But it is a raw material which will affect the production of synthetic tyres. I want to know whether any target has been fixed in connection with the production of that raw material.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not a question of one raw material or the other. It is an integrated process. As the demand for tyres has sharply shot up we have invested far more in the tyre industry than in any other industry. And consistent with the machinery and plant and equipment to be imported from foreign countries and various other ancillaries and auxiliaries of our tyre industry, it is expected that by the third year of the Third Plan we will be more than self-sufficient.

Committee on Automobile Industry

*756. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Assar:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Achar:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1293 on the 4th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the examination of the report of the Ad-hoc Committee on Automobile Industry; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have completed the examination of the Report of the Committee on Automobile Industry and their decisions on the various recommendations of the Committee will be announced shortly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what time the decisions are going to be announced and whether the decisions are going to be examined by any inter-Ministry agency also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said in the main answer, all these examinations have been completed and I hope to place before the House the final decision of the Government within eight to ten days.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक मोटरों का सम्बन्ध है क्या मन्त्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि कई बार यह बात कही गई है कि इस देश में छोटी मोटरें बनाने का भी प्रयत्न चल रहा है, जिन की कीमत ५ और ६ हजार रु० के बीच में होगी । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई विचार किया जा रहा है कि अगर ऐसी छोटी मोटरें बनने वाली हैं तो वे कब तक बन जायेंगी और कब तक हम को मिल सकेंगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : छोटी मोटरें बनाने की भी पूरी कोशिश चल रही है और सरकार का जो निर्णय सभा की मेज पर रक्खा जायेगा उस में इसके लिये भी सरकार का निर्णय जाहिर किया जायेगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : छोटी कार के सम्बन्ध में पहले सरकार ने ५००० रु० के मूल्य का अनुमान लगाया था, उसके बाद उससे ६००० रु० का कर दिया और अब सुना है कि साढ़े छः हजार रु० का कर दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बगैर कारों के बने ही इन दामों में घटा बढ़ी सरकार किस तरह से करती है और इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक आखिरी फैसला हो जायेगा और कारखाना कब से चालू हो जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जैसे सदस्य श्री ने पहले सवाल के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहीं वैसे ही इस सवाल के बारे में भी कहा । सरकार ने जो नोटिफिकेशन जाहिर किया था उसमें ५,००० रु० से ७,००० रु० तक दाम जाहिर किया था । कभी उसने ५,००० रु० क्लेम नहीं किया और कभी ७,००० रु० क्लेम नहीं किया । इस लिये हमें हकीकत को ले कर ही चलना चाहिये । छोटी कार के ऊपर जो सोच विचार हो रहा है वह इसी प्राइस रेन्ज के अन्दर हो रहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह था कि कारखाना कब तक बैठ जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : क्या डिसीजन किया जा रहा है, इसके लिये आप को इन्तजार करना पड़ेगा ।

Shri Mohammed Imam: We have seen in the paper that HAL at Bangalore is going to manufacture cars at a very reasonable rate and they will be put on the market soon. How far is that statement correct?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such decision has been taken by the Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have to make a submission. Since so many hon. Members have put this question, do you not think that it would have been advisable for the Minister to have taken a decision and announced it in the House in answer to this question and, if it is not possible to take a decision now and another seven days would be required, to have postponed this question for those seven days and then answered it so that Parliament would get a full reply? When a question is put, the answer should be quite clear so that there is no necessity to put yet another question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: When a matter is under deliberation if a question comes and an answer is given that within a week or ten days the Government will lay a copy of the decision on the floor of the House, I think it is a perfectly legitimate answer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: I am totally accepting the views of the hon. Member and proceeding to the next question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When that report is laid on the Table of the House we may be allowed to put supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I will allow an opportunity to discuss it, if necessary. Why confine it only to a question?

Plantation Workers

*757. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct a fact finding enquiry regarding the employment conditions of workers in plantations other than tea, coffee and rubber; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the inquiry committee?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A fact finding enquiry will be conducted to ascertain the pattern of employment.

(b) The enquiry will be conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. No separate committee has been set up for this purpose.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Has the enquiry been conducted? If so, by what time the report would be forthcoming?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has been taken in hand and the questionnaire has been issued. We do not expect to take more than one year to complete the enquiry.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Will it take into account the employment position of the sugarcane workers?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is not the purpose of this enquiry. We want to make our Plantation Act of 1951 in consonance with the ILO convention that has been adopted in 1958.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this enquiry committee will deal with the employment in plantations like cardamoms?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir. That is not the purpose. At the present moment our Plantation Act covers only four commodities—tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian Tea Planters' Association has submitted a memorandum to the Government to the effect that in plantations, particularly tea, employment will be on the basis of a family and earnings of wives and employable children should also be taken into account? If so, may I know whether Government propose to take this factor in the enquiry?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is altogether a different question. I will clarify the position. The ILO has adopted a convention by which it has covered a number of agriculture produce like sugarcane, bananas, cocoanut etc. as plantation industries while in our country we have taken only four commodities as plantation industry, namely, tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona. We have to ratify that Convention. Therefore, this enquiry is being held.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was about tea.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The enquiry will cover tea, but not the employment side of it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the Housing target in the plantations has been reached or not?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This has nothing to do with housing.

Mr. Speaker: I had called Shri Raghunath Singh not for this question but for the next question.

Indians in Nepal

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*758. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal Government has externed two Indian nationals from Nepal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is understood that Dhan Bahadur Singh and Sham Lal Pandey were externed because they had compaigned against the Nepalese language and fomented dissension among local groups.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether any enquiry was instituted?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): By whom?

Shri Raghunath Singh: By our Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can we enquire into things that happened in Nepal? It is for the Nepal Government to enquire.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that the tempo of anti-Indian feeling in Nepal is rising due to deliberate propaganda carried on by Communist agents in Nepaland, if so, whether our Government has drawn the attention of the Nepal Government towards this anti-Indian propaganda?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is it a supplementary or a new question?

Mr. Speaker: Is it on account of this that this kind of propaganda is being carried on?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a rather difficult question. These people started a number of schools and colleges in the Nepal-Terai area. Then they got rather mixed up with local politics and brought an element of Indian communal politics there, which was objected to by the Nepalese authorities. They put up also a kind of conflict between Hindi and Nepalese. So, the Nepalese Government did not like all these communal activities and asked them to depart

Manufacture of Quality Goods

*759. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish common facility shops or extension centres to train village artisans for learning better techniques and manufacture of quality goods; and

(b) if not, what other methods are being employed to train them in learning better techniques to suit the modern advanced conditions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Several such centres have already been started and it is proposed to organise more.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether such centres will be organised in every block?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true, that will be our attempt in the Third Plan period.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस प्रकार के संगठन कुछ राज्यों में भी हो रहे हैं और अगर हो रहे हैं तो कहां और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कुछ राज्यों को भी लिख रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ये सब राज्यों में ही तो हो रहे हैं क्योंकि यूनियन टैरिटोरिज जैसा माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है, बहुत थोड़ी हैं। वह हर एक ब्लाक में फैला हुआ है। इतने सेंटर हैं इतने बोर्ड हैं कि अगर मैम्बर साहब किसी पार्टिकुलर एरिया के लिये, किसी पर्टिकुलर बोर्ड के लिये, खादी या स्माल

स्केल या हैंडीक्राफ्ट या कायर, मुझे बतायें तो मैं उनको जरूर इनफार्मेशन सप्लाई करूंगा ।

Shri M. C. Jain: May I know if marketing facilities have also been provided for these centres?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, very much so. As a matter of fact, our Small Industries Extension Service holds actual classes for six to nine months for marketing training.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether these centres will be mobile centres or will they be permanent centres?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually they are permament centres. But we have also mobile workshops. The House will be glad to know that in the last four years in the small scale sector we have trained 34,000 young men, in sericulture 478, in *khadi* including Ambar 3,82,000, in village industries 50,277 and over 2,000 in other trades.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in Andhra Pradesh training facilities have not been given block-wise but the district has been taken as a unit? If that is so will it not cause inconvenience to local artisans in going to district headquarters for training?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true. Limited as the present provisions are, we have not yet been able to reach all the tehsils and development blocks. But in the Third Plan when these extension services are multiplied we hope, as I assured the hon. Member earlier, to go to each block as far as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Shri Deo.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : किन किन राज्यों में यह काम हो रहा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: I must finish some more questions.

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हिन्दुस्तान के सब राज्यों में, सब जिलों में ।

Mr. Speaker: When I call another question the hon. Minister need not give a reply to the supplementary to the earlier question. If even in spite of my calling another question an hon. Member goes on asking a question, the hon. Minister need not reply.

Anti-Indian propaganda by Peking Radio

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*760. { **Shri P. K. Deo:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** / **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** }

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Peking Radio has been systematically broadcasting anti-Indian propaganda specially commenting on our Prime Minister's speeches in London;

(b) whether the Peking Radio further spotlighted the need for agrarian reforms in Kerala and publicised the resolutions of the Communist Party of India; and

(c) what steps are being taken to counteract this anti-Indian propaganda?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) These broadcasts of the Peking Radio were bound to be mainly based on the reports and bulletins emanating from the Hsinhua Correspondent in Delhi. After having watched the correspondent's activities over a long period, the Government of India came to the conclusion that the persistently one-sided and malicious reports sent out by him from India were adversely affecting Sino-Indian relations. The Correspondent was warned to desist from such reporting, but this did not have any effect. It was, therefore, decided to terminate his visa.

2. The Government are also taking all possible steps through normal publicity media in India and abroad to counter such propaganda.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the Government is considering to utilise the good offices of the India-China Friendship Association and specially our Communist friends to impress upon the Chinese Government not to poke their nose in internal affairs of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir. That idea had not struck us.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must seek information and not make suggestions.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the fact that the representative of the New China News Agency has been supplying all this information to the Peking Radio, is the Government considering to terminate the services of the New China News Agency in India for all time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That question seldom arises. An individual is dealt with as being *persona non grata*. So far as I know for the moment their office etc. is closed. If they desire to open an office afresh there will be new persons and it will have to be considered separately.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether their criticising agrarian reforms in Kerala is not an interference in our internal matters and whether any protest has been made to the Peking Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is one of the subjects which they criticised rather strongly.

Shri Tyagi: Are the press representatives of India given the same liberty in moving about in China and in reporting about Chinese matters as the Chinese representatives are iven in India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not quite sure, but I do not think there is any Indian press representative in China. Some time back I believe one Indian newspaper wanted to send a correspondent, but he was not given a visa. That does not mean that they disallow all correspondents. That particular person was not given a visa. I am not sure of anyone else applying since then.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: With a view to conquering such propaganda as also from the point of view of strengthening our publicity organisation, may I know whether Government are contemplating setting up of any new information centre at the U.N. or in U.K.?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member means. If the hon. Member thinks that we should improve our existing centres there, I can understand that. But there is a centre there. Why start a new one? It is not clear to me.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I said about strengthening it from the point of view of making our position clearly felt in U.S.A. and other countries and particularly in the U.N.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That simply means that it is a suggestion for improvement.

Shri Joachim Alva: Just as the Hsinhua press correspondent was permitted to carry on his operations in India have we asked that a representative of our Radio or of anyone of our newspapers be stationed in China? Have we pressed that such reciprocal arrangements be granted to us? Have we demanded reciprocity?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have no representative of the Indian press there, as I just now said.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know why we have not made such an approach, that is, on a reciprocal basis, when the visa was refused.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know, but I cannot say what happened some years back without enquiring. Certainly we have not thought of sending an All-India Radio representative there. We do not normally send them outside the country.

Shri Mahanty: Since both the New China News Agency and Peking Radio are Government controlled bodies in China and since these organisations are indulging in anti-Indian propaganda, which means interference in our domestic affairs, may I know if the Government has lodged any protest with the Chinese Government? If not, why not?

Shri Ranga: Panchsheel.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think that the most powerful protest was pushing out their representatives.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Shri Majhi.

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask a supplementary, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Hem Barua: It is altogether a different supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Woollen Khadi Uniforms for Class IV Employees

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*761. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally examined the question of supplying woollen Khadi uniforms to the Class IV employees; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of Government on it.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It will be possible to take a final decision only after full information about the supply position of Woollen Khadi conforming to suitable specifications is received from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Discussions of Government with the Commission in regard to this matter are continuing.

Shri R. C. Majhi: By what time will a decision be taken?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They had first supplied us six samples. One of them seemed to conform to our specifications. We have sent them two Indian Standards Institute specifications with regard to the improvement of the quality. We are in touch with the Commission.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि ऊनी और सब प्रकार की खादी इस समय करीब पांच करोड़ रुपये की ऐसी पड़ी है जो बिक नहीं रही है और क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ विचार कर रही है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This question refers to woollen *khadi*. So far as purchase of *khadi* by Government is concerned, it has been steadily mounting up. In 1959-60 we made purchase to the extent of Rs. 1,03,54,000.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Has Government taken any decision whether all the Class IV employees, both temporary and permanent, should be supplied with these khadi uniforms?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as cotton uniform for Class IV employees is concerned, it is all khadi.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any contract with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission as regards khadi and woollen khadi has been concluded?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as woollen khadi is concerned, as I have already said, we are having discussions with the Khadi Commission, because the specifications have got to be settled first. So far as cotton khadi is concerned, we have a rate contract with the Khadi Commission.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: How will the quality and price of these cloths compare with the mill-made woollen cloth?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is too early to say that.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक सरकार के भिन्न-भिन्न महकमों का सम्बन्ध है, अभी कितने ऐसे महकमे हैं जहां पर खादी का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और क्या इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि ऊनी और सब प्रकार की खादी दूसरे महकमों में भी इस्तेमाल की जाये ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would like to have a separate question on that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Are Government considering the propriety of supplying uniforms made of khadi to officers in higher grades of employment and not limit it only to the Class IV employees? Why not for the higher class employees also?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Uniforms are not supplied to the higher class officers.

Bore Wells in Dandakaranya

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*762. **Shri Sanganna:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2509 on the 25th April, 1960 in respect of Bore Wells in Dandakaranya and state:

(a) the reasons why 86 bore wells are unsuccessful; and

(b) whether any amount has been paid to the contractors or otherwise for the unsuccessful Bore Wells?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Uncertainty of finding water bearing strata in the area.

(b) No. The work was undertaken departmentally.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Out of these 86 bore wells which went unsuccessful, may I know how many wells proved unsuccessful in the Orissa part of Dandakaranya?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I have not got that information.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: In answer to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that 69 bore wells were sanctioned in Koraput district. May I know how many of them have been constructed?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The answer given was that out of 202 wells bored, by that time 116 were successful. But I have not got with me the division as to how many tube wells were successful in Koraput or Bastar district.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What alternative arrangements have been made in those places where the tube wells have failed, for supplying drinking water to the local population and the refugees?

Shri P. S. Naskar: For drinking water the arrangements are deep masonry wells, tanks and building the bund in the catchment area.

Trade Unions in Andaman Islands

*763. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two industrial disputes pertaining to the P.W.D. and the Forest Department in the Andaman Islands, filed by respective Trade Unions for reference to adjudication, are pending before the local administration for a long time;

(b) whether there has been any delay in their reference to adjudication; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The dispute pertaining to the P.W.D. has been referred for adjudication to a Labour Court and the one pertaining to the Forest Department has been dropped by the President of the Union.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When were these matters brought to the notice of the authorities?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The exact date I cannot say, but the negotiations with the Chief Commissioner failed on 14th July and immediately after that it was referred to the Labour Court.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Andaman population has its own ways of living, uninfluenced by the trends in India. May I know whether the Labour Ministry is taking particular care about the needs of that population?

Shri L. N. Mishra: In the Andamans, so far as organised labour is concerned, there are two to three thousand. They are mainly employed in the forest industry, and all the labour laws are applicable to them. So far as special attention is concerned, a Special Officer from the Labour Ministry is going to the Andamans.

Shri Tangamani: We were told that out of the two disputes referred to adjudication, one was withdrawn by the President of the Union himself. What has happened to the other dispute? Is it still pending or has it been disposed of?

Shri L. N. Mishra: One has been withdrawn by the Union itself, and the other is pending in the Labour Court.

Research Institute for Tea Industry

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*764. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1371 on the 8th April, 1960 and state the further progress since made in regard to the establishment of a Fundamental Tea Research Institute and a Tea Research Station in the Dooars?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): It is a big scheme involving expenditure of Rs. 62 lakhs. Government are, therefore, taking time to make up their minds whether it is absolutely necessary and whether the research work envisaged cannot be done less expensively in existing Research Institutions of the country. All aspects of the matter will be examined before a decision is taken.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In answer to a previous question the hon. Minister said that the non-recurring expenditure for these two organisations is expected to be Rs. 37.5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively. And the hon. Minister just now stated that it is a big scheme and that it costs near about Rs. 62 lakhs. May I understand what portion of this expenditure will be borne by the Dooars and what portion will be borne by the Government?

Shri Kanungo: The whole expenditure will have to be found from the resources of the Government, because the Tea Board's resources are also the resources of the Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The answer now given is the same answer as was given, that the two schemes are under the consideration of the Government. May I know how long it will take to finalise the schemes?

Shri Kanungo: The two are allied schemes: one is fundamental research, and the other is applied research following from fundamental research.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What exactly are the terms of the recommendations of the Tea Board with regard to this matter?

Shri Kanungo: The Tea Board have recommended the setting up of the Institute with this expenditure.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I also know if the Tea Board has also earmarked certain of their funds for this purpose?

Shri Kanungo: They have no authority to do so.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that these are very ambitious

schemes and the Government have not made up their minds so far, may I know whether Government propose to aid financially and aid the expansion of the existing experimental stations of tea, like the Toklai station at Jorhat?

Shri Kanungo: There is a request from the Toklai Institute, which is one of the best Institutes in Asia, for financial aid, and a committee of experts are going into it.

Shri R. Narayanaswamy: May I know whether some officers connected with the United Planters Association of Southern India in Nilgiris are doing research work on this?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, there is a Research Institute in South India, and Government is helping it also.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not understand one thing. Government are trying to have two Institutes, one for fundamental research and the other for research in general. Could not the two things, that is general research and fundamental research, be done in the same Institute?

Mr. Speaker: He said fundamental research and applied research.

Shri Hem Barua: Cannot both be done in the same Institute?

Shri Kanungo: The sponsors of the scheme say that it should be separate.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The other Commodity Committees are spending money on research institutes. May I know why the Tea Board has been debarred from doing so?

Shri Kanungo: It has not been debarred at all. It is spending money on helping research and also popularising research. There is no debarment.

Newsprint Mills at Ports

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*765. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up newsprint mills at ports based on imported pulp; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two schemes for manufacture of newsprint from imported plup have been approved and negotiations with foreign suppliers of machinery have been taken in hand by the firms concerned.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Which are the ports selected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One is in Maharashtra; the other factory has not yet decided its location.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any estimate has been made as to what would be the cost of setting up these two plants?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The estimated cost for each of the projects is about Rs. 6 crores.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शाहडोल के इलाके में जो एक कागज के कारखाने का ठेका दिया गया है, उसका क्या हुआ ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह चल रहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बांस बेच रहा है ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know why these mils are set dp specifically at ports and not in inland stations where the conditions may be more convenient?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One of the reasons is that so much amount of water, particularly effluents has to be discharged. If it is set up in the hinterland area, it will ruin lakhs of acres of land which are cultivated. Another thing is, because pulp has to be imported, it will be easier to import it and process it there. It is not in the city of Bombay. It is down in Ratnagiri or Colaba districts where a place is selected.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know what port has been selected in Maharashtra for this purpose?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have not yet actually selected. They have indicated some places in Ratnagiri and Colaba district.

Mr. Speaker: The Question-Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scarcity of Cement

*766. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement has become scarce in different cities of our country; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In view of increasing constructional activities demand for cement, which had slackened for sometime, had picked up and this has been more marked in cities and bigger urban areas.

रूस जाने वाले राष्ट्रपति के दल में पत्र-प्रतिनिधि

*७६७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री आसर :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब राष्ट्रपति जून-जुलाई, १९६० में सोवियत रूस की यात्रा पर गये थे तो उस समय भारतीय समाचार-पत्रों के कुछ प्रतिनिधि उन के साथ गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि वे कौन-कौन थे, किन-किन समाचार-पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि थे और वह समाचार-पत्र किस भाषा में कहां से प्रकाशित होता है; और

(ग) किस आधार पर वे पत्र-प्रतिनिधि चुने गये थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है । [दे खिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २]

(ग) समाचार-पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि, प्रतिनिधि समाचार-पत्र संस्थाओं द्वारा सुझाये गये नामों में से चुने जाते हैं । चुनते समय अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषा के समाचार-पत्रों के बीच संतुलन की भी कोशिश की जाती है । इस बात का भी प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि उन प्रतिनिधि पत्रकारों को भी बारी-बारी से मौका दिया जाये जो पहले कभी न गये हों ।

हालांकि अब तक पत्रकारों, सम्वाददाता और सम्पादक तथा समाचार-पत्रों के अन्य प्रतिनिधियों का चुनाव बड़ी सावधानी से विचार करने के बाद किया गया है, फिर भी यह महसूस किया जाता है कि आगे ऐसी पार्टियों के साथ केवल समाचार-पत्रों के मान्यता प्राप्त सम्वाददाता ही भेजे जायें । पत्रकारों के भेजने का उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि उन्हें विदेश की सैर करायी जाये । उन्हें बाहर भेजने का उद्देश्य यह है कि वे अपने समाचार-पत्रों को उपयुक्त रिपोर्ट भेजें कि विदेशों में राष्ट्रपति या प्रधान मन्त्री का किस प्रकार स्वागत किया गया । यह महसूस किया जाता है कि यह केवल वही सम्वाददाता कर सकते हैं जिनका मुख्य कार्य इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टें भेजना है । दूसरे देशों में भी सामान्यत: यही प्रथा है ।

Small Scale Industries in Delhi

*768. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the location of small scale indus-

tries from congested areas of Old Delhi to specious places outside Old Delhi in order to lessen the bottleneck in traffic; and

(b) if so, the cost of such shifting and the places where they are proposed to be shifted?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Delhi Municipal Corporation has approved a proposal to develop an area of 900 acres lying south of the existing Industrial Estate at Okhla for setting up an Industrial Area. The proposal is to reserve the majority of the developed plots in this Area for those industries which are functioning in congested areas and places not suitable for such factories within Delhi. The details, such as layout plan, allotment policy etc. are now being worked out. It is too early for an estimate to be made of the cost of shifting the Industries to the Industrial Area.

Public Undertakings

***769. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any directions to public sector enterprises in respect of (i) stream-lining the administration, delegating proper authority and power at all levels (ii) determination of the price policy of their products; and

(b) whether public sector enterprises have been told what is expected of them in the Third Plan and whether any reports have been received from them regarding the contribution they estimate to make?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No formal directives have been issued by Government to public sector enterprises in regard to delegating authority or determination of price policy. However, the advisability of stream-lining the administration by delegating authority at successive levels has been impressed upon them in circulars sent by Government from time to time and in the discussions in the Projects Co-ordination Committee. In regard to price policy, the Boards of Directors have been authorised to determine the policy. Where, however, they have sought the instructions of Government in regard to price fixation, the question has been discussed in the concerned Ministries of the Government of India and the Boards have been advised in regard to price fixation. Public Sector Projects are expected and are asked to so work their price policies that while increasing their performance efficiency on commercial lines, they should contribute to national resources.

(b) The Public Sector Projects have worked out their programmes for the Third Plan period. The Government's programme regarding the expansion etc., of public sector units can be found in the Draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan which is already before Parliament.

Indians in Congo

***770. Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian women and children were forced to leave Congo in recent disturbances; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Owing to the disturbed conditions in the Congo, Asian families domiciled there sent their women and children temporarily, as a measure of safety, out of the Congo, some to the neighbouring countries and some to India. Two Indian nationals came over to Nairobi and intend to go back to the Congo.

Two other families of five Indian nationals evacuated to Luanda in Portuguese Angola. One of them, a family of three, has arrived in Nairobi and is awaiting departure for India; the other is also being sent to Nairobi. Three other Indian women with two children each evacuated to Brussels *en route* to India.

हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों की कतरनें

*७७१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों के बारे में जो सुझाव, शिकायतें और समाचार छपते हैं क्या उनकी कतरनें भेजने की वही व्यवस्था है जो अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों के लिये है; और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों की कतरनें भेजने की एक सी व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) और (ख). सरकारी कार्य के बारे में समाचार-पत्रों में जो खबरें आती हैं, उनको जानने के लिये प्रेस इनफारमेशन ब्यूरों कई भाषाओं में और काफी संख्या में समाचार-पत्रों को देखती है। ३२ अंग्रेजी दैनिक और ६३ हिन्दी (जिसमें ३६ दैनिक, ८ साप्ताहिक और १६ और समाचार-पत्र हैं,) रोज देखे जाते हैं। हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों से टीकाएं, खबरें और सम्पादक के पत्र जो महत्व के होते हैं, वह अलग अलग मंत्रालयों को दिये जाते हैं। हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों की कटिंग, उन्हीं मन्त्रालयों इत्यादि को भेजी जाती हैं जो उन की मांग करते हैं।

C.P.W.D.

*772. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. of the Ministry could not wholly cope with the house building works of the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, whether a separate wing mainly for the building works of the P. & T. Department is contemplated; and

(c) what is the demand from the Posts and Telegraphs Department in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Central Public Works Department can cope with the existing programme of the Posts and Telegraphs Department but with the considerably expanded programme for the future further expansion of the Central Public Works Department would be required.

(b) A separate wing of the Central Public Works Department for the Posts and Telegraphs Department works is contemplated at the instance of the Ministry of Communications to cope with the expanded programme.

(c) The Ministry of Communications have asked for a separate wing of the Central Public Works Department headed by an Additional Chief Engineer who will work in close liaison with the Posts and Telegraphs Department and who will be entrusted exclusively with the works of that Department.

Withdrawals from Provident Fund

*773. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that paragraph 68(c) of the Employee Provident Fund Scheme 1952 entitles withdrawal from the Provident Fund for Subsidized Housing Scheme for industrial workers only in cases where payments are to be made to the co-operative societies of the State Government; and

(b) whether withdrawals from the Employees' Provident Fund are allowed in cases where City Improvement

Trusts or the local bodies are concerned with the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Withdrawals under para. 68-B of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme may be allowed if the City Improvement Trusts or Local Bodies sell plots or ready built houses to the members of the Employees Provident Fund.

Shifting of Offices from Delhi

*774. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:**
Shri Jinachandran:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Government Offices have been shifted from the Capital to various parts of the country to relieve shortage of office accommodation in the Capital;

(b) how much office accommodation has been released as a result of the shifting of offices outside Delhi so far;

(c) which Government offices are going to be shifted from the Capital to outside places within the financial year 1960-61; and

(d) how much office accommodation shall be released as a result of the shifting of offices from the Capital during the financial year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Eleven—Since 1958.

(b) Above 95,000 square feet.

(c) Agricultural Labour Enquiry Division of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. No final decision has so far been taken to shift any other office outside Delhi during the remaining part of the year 1960-61.

(d) 20,742 square feet by the 15th September, 1960 (including 16,843 square feet belonging to Northern Railway).

Teacher-Administrators trained at Bombay

*775. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the teacher-administrators trained in Bombay have been absorbed in the various States;

(b) if so, their total number; and

(c) how many States are yet to be covered?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Forty-three.

(c) Five.

Congo Situation

*776. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has been approached by the Republic of Congo for support in its efforts to secure withdrawal of Belgian armed forces from its territory;

(b) whether in the light of the recent events in Congo, Government of India is considering any steps for joint action by Afro-Asian countries in defence of their national sovereignty and against the threat to peace and security of this region; and

(c) if so, the nature of action proposed?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of a Car by a Diplomat

*777. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently a diplomat sold his 1960 model cheverolet Car for Rs. 80,000;

(b) whether prior permission of the Government of India was sought in the matter; and

(c) if not, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Government are aware of three 1960 model Chevrolet Cars being sold by Diplomats, but have no means of knowing the prices obtained.

(b) Permission was granted for the sale of each of these three cars which were sold by Diplomats on termination of their assignments in India.

(c) Does not arise.

Factories in Dandakaranya Area

*778. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation have contemplated to set up factories in Dandakaranya area; and

(b) whether they have paid any advance to East Pakistan refugees settled in Dandakaranya for setting up of factories in that area?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No schemes for the setting up of industries in Dandakaranya have so far been sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Dacoits in Pakistan

*779. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1539 on the 16th April, 1960 and state the progress since made in the negotiations with the Pakistan authorities for the return of the Indian dacoits who raided Ganganagar and for the surrender of property looted by them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The Pakistan border police authorities have restored property worth Rs. 12,000. They have been asked to expedite return of the **remainder of the looted** prop . They have intimated that the dacoits involved in the incident have been convicted by a Pakistan Military Court and are undergoing long terms of imprisonment in that country.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries

*780. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri Hem Raj:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:** / **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 728 on the 4th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of the Japanese Delegation on Cottage and Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The report of the Japanese Delegation was considered by an inter-Ministerial

Committee. The Government's decisions on the Committee's recommendations are being taken.

सिक्किम में रेडियो स्टेशन

*७८१. श्री म० ला० दूबेदी :
श्री वी० च० शर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिक्किम में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : सिक्किम सरकार के साथ इस विषय पर अभी बात चीत चल रही है।

State Trading Corporation

*782. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis on which firms are selected as business associates of the State Trading Corporation out of those trading in a particular commodity; and

(b) whether the concerned trade associations are consulted while making such selections?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Applications are received from various firms. After being satisfied about their financial standing and business integrity the firms are registered for the particular commodity they deal in.

(b) No, Sir.

Accident in Bachara Colliery

*783. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 29th May, 1960 five miners were killed and one was injured when a roof collapsed in development section gallery of Bachara Colliery of the National Coal Development Corporation in the Hazaribagh District; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) A mass of roof stone fell from a height of 2·25 metres and struck a gang of workers employed in a four-way junction, as a result of which five persons were killed and one escaped with serious bodily injuries.

Manufacture of Fertilisers

*784. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to manufacture fertilizers with U.S. collaboration is under consideration; and

(b) the details of the proposal, if finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). It has been decided that during the Third Plan period, a limited number of fertilizer factories may be allowed to be set up by Indian firms in collaboration with foreign investors. Some Indian parties are exploring possibilities of financial participation by U.S. firms in such joint ventures. Concrete proposals will be considered on merits as and when applications are received for issue of industrial licences.

Claims of Indian Evacuees from Burma

*785. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian evacuees from Burma during Japanese occupation of Burma had been asked to give their claims of losses etc. to

the then Burmese Government in India;

(b) if so, what has been done so far to compensate such evacuees and what is the policy of the present Government in this connection; and

(c) whether Burmese Government have been approached by the Government of India on their behalf to settle the claims of Indian Nationals?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes; such persons were asked to register their claims with the War Damage Claims Commission constituted by the Government of Burma in 1946.

(b) and (c). Representations have been made in the past by the Government of India to the Government of the United Kingdom and also later to the Government of Burma. As far as the Government of India are aware, no payment have so far been made by the Government of Burma in respect of compensation to those who suffered losses in Burma during the last war. Meanwhile in answer to queries from claimants the Government of India have been advising that the decision regarding payments of compensation rests solely with the Government of Burma and that should they wish to pursue the matter, they should address the Government of Burma direct.

Destruction of Tomb of Zorawar Singh in Tibet

*786. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Chinese troops have destroyed the tomb of the Dogra General Zorawar Singh, conqueror of Ladakh at Taklakot, near Mansarovar?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Government are not in a position to confirm or deny the reports that Chinese troops have destroyed the tomb of General Zorawar Singh.

Study of Work Methods in Planning Commission

*787. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study of work methods and work load has been made in respect of the working of the Planning Commission;,

(b) what are the results of such study, if any, to inject increased efficiency and economy;

(c) if no such study has been made, is it now proposed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). In connection with the reorganisation of the office of the Planning Commission in 1958 the work load in different sections was gone into carefully. Discussions were also held with certain Ministries with a view to avoiding duplication in the work done by the Ministries and in the Divisions of the Planning Commission. The reorganisation was carried out within the existing sanctioned strength of staff. Special studies which have been carried out from time to time with the object of devising better methods of work in the Planning Commission have also been helpful.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Documentaries

*788. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to lay a statement containing the names of documentaries produced during the year 1959 and first half of the year 1960 and state:

(a) how many were sent abroad for external publicity;

(b) what is the response to such documentaries; and

(c) has any documentary been acclaimed as very useful and unique?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A statement showing the names of documentaries produced or released by Films

Division during the year 1959 and the first half of the year 1960 is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 3.]

(a) Out of the films mentioned in the statement, **58 have been** approved as suitable for external publicity. Prints of these have either already been despatched to Indian Missions abroad or will be sent shortly;

(b) The exhibition of documentary films abroad has generally met with good response and recently the demand for exhibition of Indian documentaries abroad has increased. In some countries they have also been shown on television.

(c) A number of our documentaries have been acclaimed as distinctive and of quality. Some have won awards in International Film Festivals.

Indian Trade Agency Building in Gyantse

*789. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 637 on the 4th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether discussions and correspondence with the Chinese Government regarding the construction of Indian Trade Agency building in Gyantse, Tibet, have concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No. Sir. We are still negotiating with the Chinese authorities for the conclusion of a lease deed for the land. It is proposed to start construction of the Agency building after the lease is concluded.

Export of Rayon Manufactured Goods

*790. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1791 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the proposal for setting up a Corporation for handling the export of rayon manufactured goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A decision has since been taken not to set up a Corporation for handling export of rayon manufactured goods for the present.

राजघाट में महात्मा गांधी का स्मारक

*७९२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजघाट में महात्मा गांधी का स्मारक बनाने के लिये मंजूरी दे दी गई है;

(ख) निर्माण-कार्य पर कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त स्मारक का निर्माण-कार्य सम्भवतः कब आरम्भ होगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । इस परियोजना की प्रावस्था–१ की, जिस पर ३६.०४ लाख रुपये व्यय होने का आकलन (ऐस्टिमेट) है, स्वीकृति दे दी गई है । बहुत मोटे तौर पर, दूसरी प्रावस्था पर लगभग २१.१५ लाख रुपये व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) लटठेदार नींवों (पाइल फाउंडेशन्स) का काम, जो इस वर्ष मई के प्रारम्भिक दिनों में शुरू किया गया था, आधे से अधिक पूरा हो भी चुका है ।

Import of Automobile Tyres by State Trading Corporation

*792. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1097 on the 14th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the particulars of the source from where the automobile tyres were imported by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) how many of these tyres have been purchased by the actual users;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding these tyres; and

(d) if so, the nature of the complaints received?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Import of tyres has been arranged by the STC from China, Czechoslovakia and USSR. Some quantities are going to be imported from Poland, Italy and Japan.

(b) Nearly 10,000 tyres have been supplied to Actual Users.

(c) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received from some parties with regard to the performance of the tyres of Chinese origin supplied to them.

(d) The Actual Users have complained that the tyres burst without giving adequate mileage.

Tibetan Refugees

*793. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Tibetan refugees have been employed to work on Kargil-leh Road in Ladakh?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes, Sir. About 700 Tibetan refugees are employed on the Kargil-Leh Road.

Disarmament

*794. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. regarding 'Disarmament' after the failure of the Summit meeting;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether it has been conveyed to the U.S.S.R. Government?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. After the failure of the Summit meeting, the Government received a communication from the Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R., together with the text of the Soviet proposals on disarmament.

(b) Government regard the proposals generally as being a constructive and helpful approach to the problem of disarmament.

(c) No formal communication has been sent, but the Prime Minister expressed Government's broad appreciations of this approach to disarmament at a press conference.

Indian Merchants in Tibet

*795. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian merchants whose stocks are locked up in their trade establishments in Tibet;

(b) the approximate value of their stock and immovable properties owned by them in Tibet; and

(c) what action has been or is being taken by Government for providing facilities to them for the disposal of their stocks, assets and immovable properties?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Latest statistics in this regard are not available with the Government.

(c) Since these facilities are required in the Tibet region of China it is mainly for the Chinese authorities to render official assistance in this respect. The Government of India have represented to the Chinese Government but our attempts have so far secured no amelioration of the difficulties of our traders.

Accident in Handidhua Colliery

***796. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of collapse of roof in the Handidhua Colliery in Talcher in Orissa one miner died and many others were injured;

(b) whether the unsafe conditions in the mine were brought to the notice of the Mining Inspectorate long before; and

(c) if so, what action was taken by the Mining Inspectorate in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) One dresser was killed and another slightly injured.

(b) Yes.

(c) Coal raising was prohibited on the 25th June, 1960 pending construction of water dams to prevent danger from inundation. Besides, depillaring operations were stopped.

Forged Passports

1461. Shri Pangarkar:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 93 on the 12th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether investigations into passport racket have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) One case involving 50 persons has already been sent to the court by the Special Police Establishment and another case involving 44 persons will be sent to the court very shortly.

Indians Kidnapped by Pakistanis

1462. Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals kidnapped by Pakistanis from the Indian side of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border during the first half of the year 1960;

(b) the number of Indians out of them released so far; and

(c) the action taken for getting the release of the rest of them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Sixty.

(b) Fiftyfour.

(c) The matter is under correspondence with the Government of East Pakistan.

Manufacture of Writing and Printing Paper

1463. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute have found a new process of Chemical pulping of salai wood, ulla grass and Kauna grass for manufacture of writing and printing papers;

(b) whether similar process is being used by our existing paper mills;

(c) if so, which are those mills; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Investigations carried out by the Forest Research Institute have shown that salai wood (Boswellia Serrata), ulla grass (Themeda arundinacea) and Kana grass (Saccharum Munja) are all suitable for the manufacture of writing and printing papers by the conventional processes of chemical pulping used in Indian paper mills. No new process has been evolved for the pulping of these raw materials. It is understood that 'Salai' is being used to a small extent in the Sirpur Paper Mills, Sirpur-Kaghaznagar (Andhra Pradesh), 'Ulla' in the Star Paper Mills, Saharanpur (U.P.) and 'Kana' in the Shree Gopal Paper Mills, Yamunanagar (Punjab). Salai is being used to a large extent by the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepanagar (M.P.).

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

Paper from Elephant Grass

1464. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has investigated on the production of writing and printing papers from elephant grass;

(b) if so, whether paper mills in the country are using this grass pulp for the manufacture of writing and printing paper;

(c) whether there is a possibility of using this grass on a large scale on economic basis; and

(d) in which parts of India this grass is available on a large scale?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) In Kerala State.

Paper from Bhutang Grass

1465. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has investigated on the preparation of writing and printing papers from Bhutang Grass (Saccharam Porcerum);

(b) if so, whether this raw material is used by the paper mills of the country for manufacture of writing and printing papers;

(c) where this grass is available in large quantity in India; and

(d) whether plantation of this grass is being taken up anywhere in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Bhutang grass is not being regularly used in any of the paper mills in India but M/s. Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., Yamunanagar (Punjab) have undertaken plantations of this grass with a view to utilising it for manufacture of writing and printing papers.

(c) In Assam State.

Kraft and Wrapping Papers

1466. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute has taken up the research of production of kraft and wrapping papers from twisted chir;

(b) if the result is encouraging whether Government propose to put up paper mill in the Himalayan region to manufacture kraft and wrapping paper from twisted chir; and

(c) what is the total yearly requirement of the country for kraft and wrapping paper and how much is manufactured yearly by our indigenous paper mills?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The results of Laboratory experiments carried at the Forest Research Institute on the production of pulps from twisted chir by the sulphate process for the manufacture of wrapping papers are encouraging. Government however do not have any proposal to put up a paper mill in the Himalayan region at present.

(c) The total yearly requirements of kraft and wrapping papers is about 60,000 tons and their indigenous production during the year 1959 amounted to 57,531 tons.

Writing, Printing and Wrapping, Paper

1467. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute has investigated on the production of writing, printing and wrapping paper from wattle and blue green trees of the Nilgiri Hills;

(b) if so, what is the result; and

(c) whether Government plan to set up a paper mill in the Nilgiris to produce paper from wattle and blue green trees?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both the woods were found suitable for all the three varieties of papers.

(c) No, Sir. The quantity of wattle and blue gum trees available at present is not sufficient to warrant a paper mill of minimum economic size.

Employees in Public Undertakings

1468. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1312 on the 22nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected in regard to the number of employees drawing overall monthly emoluments of Rs. 500 and above in the Public Sector industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such employees taken from State Government service and Central Government service respectively?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The information is already collected but is being verified and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as ready.

Relaying Station in Andhra Pradesh

1469. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2796 on the 28th April, 1960 and state whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh recommended for a relaying Station at Visakhapatnam or at Vijayanagaram?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Yes Sir, they suggested installation of a transmitter at Vijayanagaram. However, if it is decided to erect a transmitter in the area, the exact location will be decided on technical

advice taking all factors into consideration.

Publication of Gandhiji's Album in Telugu

1470. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2794 on the 28th April, 1960 and state the progress made in regard to the publishing of Mahatma Gandhi Album in Telugu and also state the titles of new books approved for publication in Telugu since the reply was given?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The Mahatma Gandhi Album in Telugu is still under production. A list showing the new titles released since 28th April, 1960, and those included in the Publications Programme for 1960-61 is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 4].

Provident Fund for Factory Workers

1471. Shri S. C. Godsora: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers working on a temporary basis in the factories of Tisco, Telco, Jemco, Tinplate Co. Ltd., Wire Products (Indar Singh), Indian Tube Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, Indian Cable Co., Jamshedpur and I.C.C. Ltd., Ghatsila and Musabani Chaibasa Cement Factory in Singbhum District, Bihar; and

(b) the total number of temporary labourers who have not been allowed by these factories to contribute towards the Provident Fund?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 11,426 (excluding Musabani Chaibasa Cement Factory for which figures are not available).

(b) 7,524, (excepting the factory mentioned above) have not completed the qualifying period of service to become members of the Fund. Nobody who has become qualified has been disallowed the benefits of the Fund.

Investment in Undertakings in Public Sector

1472. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the annual investment by Government in the undertakings in the Public Sector including ordnance factories, from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan period upto the 31st March, 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As the information required is of a very detailed nature, it will involve too much time and expenditure. There are multifarious Governmental activities and the financial provisions etc. of which are contained in the annual budget estimates presented to Parliament every year and also in the published annual reports of these enterprises and other publications. Several projects are run departmentally. Therefore if the Hon. Members can indicate a particular enterprise or a group of enterprises, efforts will be made to supply him the necessary information.

Manufacture of Hand-made Paper in Punjab

1473. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1061 on the 14th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the places where the manufacture of hand-made paper has been started in Punjab and whether raw material is available there; and

(b) whether there is likelihood of starting this scheme in the jails also?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) (1),Oil (District Hoshiarpur), (2) Rajpura District Patiala) and (3) Ambala City. Raw material is available at these places.

(b) Efforts are being made to introduce the scheme in Jails also.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

1474. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether fund has been released to U.P. Government in 1960-61 so far for implementing the Middle Income-Group Housing Scheme; and

(b) the progress achieved so far under the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A sum of Rs. 34 lakhs has been allocated to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for 1960-61 under the Scheme, and the Life Insurance Corporation has been authorised to release this amount to the State Government.

(b) Upto the end of June, 1960, the State Government had sanctioned (since the inception of the Scheme) a sum of Rs. 41.60 lakhs to the U.P. Cooperative Bank Ltd. for advancing loans to individuals/Cooperatives, and a further sum of Rs. 19.40 lakhs to Local bodies for the construction of rental housing for eligible persons. The Cooperative Bank Ltd. had in turn sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 9.12 lakhs to applicants for construction of 59 houses; out of these 2 houses had been completed and 13 were reported to be under construction. The local bodies are understood to be making necessary arrangements for construction of houses.

Copper Rerolling Mills

1475. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued for copper re-rolling mills in Uttar Pradesh in 1958-59;

(b) if so, the names of the parties; and

(c) the criteria for making such selection?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No such licences were issued during the period 1.4.1958 to 31.3.1959.

Industrial Estates in Uttar Pradesh

1476. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the upto date progress made in the different industrial Estates in Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The progress made in the industrial estates in Uttar Pradesh is given below:

Kanpur:

79 sheds have been completed and allotted. In addition 18 sheds under construction have also been allotted. Power connection has been given to 14 sheds and water supply arranged for 86 sheds. 22 sheds have been occupied and 14 have started working.

Agra:

115 sheds are under construction. Of these 101 have trusses put and covered, 9 have come upto truss level and 5 have foundation ready. The Agra Electric Supply Co. is making arrangements to supply 330 k.w. of electricity by September, 1960. As regards water supply, the work on over-head tank has been completed and trials have been made. Water connections are being given. 61 sheds have been allotted provisionally, though not complete and 54 are yet to be allotted.

Varanasi:

18 sheds are almost complete. Applications for allotment of the sheds have been received and these sheds will be allotted shortly.

Deoband:

30 sheds are almost complete and have been allotted.

Loni:

18 sheds are under construction and these have trusses put and covered.

Applications for allotment have been received and allotment will be made shortly.

Naini (Allahabad):

The target was 34 sheds and all these have been completed. 32 have actually been occupied.

Indians in Malaya

1477. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Indian nationals in the Federation of Malaya at present?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The number of Indian nationals in Malaya at the end of 1959 was 696186.

Expenditure on Dandakaranya Project

1478. { Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: / Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent upto the 31st July, 1960 on the Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) whether any assessment as to the cost of reclamation per acre has been made?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 3,96,01,938 upto the end of June, 1960.

(b) Yes. According to a rough assessment the reclamation cost works out to Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per acre.

Resettlement of D.Ps. at Balimela

1479. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any money was sanctioned for improving the Kutcha road from Malkangiri to Balimela for resettlement of refugees at Balimela in the district of Koraput in Orissa;

(b) if so, what amount was sanctioned; and

(c) whether the road was improved?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). A pilot scheme for the survey of the Balimela block was sanctioned in February, 1957. The sanction included, *inter alia*, an amount of Rs. 4,40,680 for the coversion of the existing 18 mile road between Malkangiri and Balimela, into an all-weather road. After actual survey the amount santioned on the basis of rough estimates was found inadequate and the proposal was returned to the Government of Orissa for technical scrutiny. Before a fresh sanction could be issued, the road programme was taken over by the Dandakaranya Development Authority. The road is now proposed to be constructed as part of the general scheme of development of the area.

Industrial Estate in Jeypore

1480. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2326 on the 20th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the detailed scheme for setting up an industrial estate in Jeypore in Koraput District in Orissa has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) It is still under preparation. However, it is hoped that the development work will start after the monsoon.

(b) Does not arise.

Housing Design in Dandakaranya Area

1481. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a basis design for refugee houses has been evolved for refugees in Dandakaranya area;

(b) if so, what is the nature of this basic design; and

(c) how many houses of this basic design have been built so far in Dandakaranya area?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Houses for settlers in Dandakaranya have so far been constructed according to a design approved last season. 162 such houses have been completed and 367 are under construction. A new basic design has now been approved by the Dandakaranya Development Authority providing 600 sq. ft. of covered area as against 440 sq. ft. of the earlier design. The design provides for the maximum use of indigenous materials and makes for quick construction, cheap and easy maintenance and repairs, and reasonable cost. The construction of houses in accordance with this basic design will begin after the rains.

Cultivation in Dandakaranya Area

1482. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Jugari Colony in Dandakaranya area land allotted to refugees was cultivated departmentally last year; and

(b) whether it is a fact that instead of paddy, sun hemp and *arhar dal* was grown and such crops failed?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The land was cultivated departmentally to check, soil erosion and forest growth. Paddy could not be sown for lack of bunding before the monsoon. Sun hemp, Dhanicha and *Arhar* were sown. The lands were allotted to settlers after the sowing and the crops did not fail.

जनता कालेज, त्रिपुरा

१४८३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता कालेज, धमेनगर, त्रिपुरा को कोई प्रलेखीय (डाक्युमेंटरी) चल-चित्र बेचे गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन चल-चित्रों की कीमत क्या थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) जी, हां । जनता कालेज के प्रिंसिपल को चित्रपट विभाग बम्बई ने १६ मिली मीटर की २१ डाक्युमेंटरी फिल्में बंगला भाषा में भेजीं ।

(ख) केवल १,९५५.०० रुपये ।

Survey of Unauthorised Power Looms

1484. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 736 on the 4th March, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the completion of survey of unauthorised power looms in the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): A statement indicating the progress made so far regarding census of unauthorised cotton and non-cotton powerlooms in all the States in India is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 5.]

Manufacture of High Grade Salt

1485. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 892 on the 9th March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in the manufacture of high grade salt for Alkali industry in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): 1. The German suppliers of the washery-*cum*-Sodium Sulphate recovery plant proposed for installation at Sambhar Lake, have

recently submitted revised quotations which are under examination by the Hindustan Salt Company Limited.

2. At Mandi, the Main Shaft has been sunk to 104' and the Auxiliary Shaft, to 76' deeper. Salt deposits have been found at a depth of 90' of the Main Shaft.

3. Preliminary data for the establishment of salt works in West Bengal, Madras and Andhra Pradesh, have been collected. It is proposed to obtain the expert opinion of a senior French Engineer in Salt, regarding *inter alia*, the introduction of mechanical methods of production of high purity salt.

Manufacture of Watches

1486. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2364 on the 20th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether selection of Indian technicians for training in Japan for manufacture of watches has since been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Edwards Textile Mills

1487. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1728 on the 4th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations of the Investigation Committee for the improved working of the Edwards Textile Mills; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have appointed an Authorised Controller to take over the Mills under Section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Dandakaranya Area

1488. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what part of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 149 lakhs for road construction in Dandakaranya area has been spent till 31st July, 1960;

(b) how many miles of new roads have been laid in this area; and

(c) how many miles of existing roads have been improved by now?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 10,16,662 upto the end of June, 1960.

(b) Work on 22 miles of new road from Amaroti to Umerkote is in progress.

(c) A total of 325 miles of existing roads is being improved.

Establishment of Industrial Estates

1489. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start new industrial estates in the country in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, how many such new industrial estates are proposed to be opened, within these two years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). 100 industrial estates have already been approved for the Second Five Year

Plan. In addition 20 more industrial estates have been recently approved for being set up in the backward and under-developed areas in 1960-61. One more industrial estate for ancilliary industries at Bangalore has also been approved for being set up during 1960-61.

In 1961-62 a large number of industrial estates have been proposed to be set up as per draft Third Five Year Plan. The number of such estates which will be opened is not yet finalised.

Rural Housing Cell in Orissa

1490. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has set up the Rural Housing Cell for providing guidance and technical advice under the Village Housing Projects Scheme; and

(b) how many projects have been set up so far under the Scheme in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government have selected all the 200 villages allocated to them for the Second Plan period for setting up housing projects. According to the progress report upto the 30th June, 1960, the work of sanctioning loans had commenced in 107 of these villages.

केन्द्रीय सुगम संगीत परिश्रवण बोर्ड

१४९१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सुगम संगीत के लिये एक केन्द्रीय परिश्रवण बोर्ड की स्थापना की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : नियम निश्चित कर लिये गये हैं और बोर्ड की स्थापना शीघ्र ही कर दी जायगी ।

नई दिल्ली में कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण

१४९२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली के बंगला न० १ की जगह पर एक कार्यालय भवन बनाने की प्रस्थापना के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उस पर संभवतः कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). प्रस्तावित भवन के नक्शे नये सिरे से तैयार किये जा रहे हैं, जिनमें क्लर्कों तथा अन्य कर्मचारी वर्ग के लिए अलग अलग कमरों के बजाय बड़े बड़े हाल बनाने की व्यवस्था होगी, जिससे अधिक फर्शी क्षेत्रफल (फ्लोर एरिया) प्राप्त हो सके । इस पर होने वाले सम्भावित व्यय का पता तब चलेगा, जब कि नक्शों और आकलन (ऐस्टिमेट) को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुकेगा ।

सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये स्थान

१४९३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये कुछ इमारतें किराये पर ली हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी; और

(ग) सरकार इन इमारतों का प्रति वर्ष कितना किराया देती है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : आस्ति निदेशक (डायरैक्टर ऑफ़ एस्टेट्स), नई दिल्ली के नियंत्रण में विद्यमान स्थान के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी निम्नलिखित है

(क) हां ।

(ख) ३६ ।

(ग) १६,९६,७२३ रुपये । एक इमारत का किराया अनन्तिम (अन्तिम रूप से तय न हुआ--प्रौविजनल) है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

१४९४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में पश्चिम पंजाब के कितने विस्थापित व्यक्ति हैं;

(ख) इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिये कितनी जमीन काम में लाई गई और उन पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हें अभी तक पूरी तरह बसाया नहीं जा सका है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगभग ३००० विस्थापित व्यक्ति या स्थूल रूप से ६०० परिवार हैं । इनकी जिला-वार संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) छोटे शहरी ऋण तथा वर्गीकों पर १,२४,७४५ रुपये खर्च हुए और १,३७५ एकड़ निकासी कृषि भूमि दी गई ।

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश में अब विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी कोई समस्या शेष नहीं है ।

Small Scale Industries in Delhi

1495. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes for further development of Small Scale Industries in Delhi for the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes envisaged and the collaboration of the Foreign Centres being taken for the purpose?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Several schemes are received from small scale entrepreneurs by the Delhi Authorities and they approve them on merits. Very few small scale schemes involve foreign collaboration.

Technical Personnel

1496. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical personnel on the list of various Employment Exchanges as on the 1st August, 1960; and

(b) the number of technical personnel who got jobs through Employment Exchanges during 1960 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,28,604 as on 30-6-60. Figures upto 1st August, 1960 are not available as the information is collected only quarterly.

(b) 19,959 during January to June, 1960.

कागज का गूदा

१४९७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कागज का गूदा और उस की अन्य चीजें बनाने के कारखाने खोलने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस पर कितना खर्च हुआ है;

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया ; और

(घ) उन्हें किस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कागज के गूदे के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निश्चित नहीं किया गया था। फिर भी देश में कागज की मिलें २,८०,००० टन गूदा तैयार कर रही हैं।

कागज और गत्ते के उत्पादन के लिये ३५०,००० टन का लक्ष्य निश्चित किया गया था और आशा है कि दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक यह पूरा हो जायगा।

(ख) ठीक आंकड़े मालूम नहीं हैं। फिर भी अनुमान है कि द्वितीय योजना की अवधि के अंत तक कुल विनियोजन लगभग रु० ४५ करोड़ हो जायेगा।

(ग) फारेस्ट रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, देहरादून की सोल्यूलोज तथा कागज शाखा में अब तक ९ व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षित किये गए हैं। उक्त संस्था में इस समय १२ व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं।

(घ) जिस किस्म का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया वह इस प्रकार है:—

(१) कागज के गूदे और कागज टेक्नोलाजी में एफ० आर० आई० (डी० एफ० आर० आई०) कोर्स का डिप्लोमा।

(२) कागज के गूदे और कागज टेक्नोलाजी में उच्च कोर्स।

(३) कागज के गूदे और कागज टेक्नोलाजी में छः महीने का कोर्स।

दिल्ली में खादी उद्योग का विकास

१४९८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन खादी उद्योग का विकास करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है।

विवरण

दूसरी योजना की अवधि में (३१-३-१९६० तक) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने दिल्ली में खादी उद्योग के विकास के लिये रु० ७०.११ लाख की राशि बांटी थी। इस में से रु० ४४.९६ लाख अनुदान के रूप में और रु० २५.१५ लाख की शेष राशि ऋण के रूप में दी गई थी। २२.२६ लाख वर्ग गज खादी तैयार की गई और खुदरा बिक्री रु० १३१.३३ लाख की हुई थी। कुल १२,९०० लोगों को काम दिया गया था। १,४६५ अम्बर चर्खे बनाये गये थे जिनमें से ९३६ बांट दिये गये थे।

Ambar Charkha Centres in Delhi

1499. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha Centres opened in Delhi during 1959-60;

(b) the number of those working successfully; and

(c) the progress made by Ambar Charkha Centres of Delhi Jail in particular?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 70 Ambar Charkha Centres have been opened in Delhi upto 31st March, 1960.

(b) 64 Ambar Charkha Centres are working successfully.

(c) 214 and 12 prisoners were trained in Ambar spinning and weaving, respectively, in the Delhi Jail upto 31st May, 1960.

Import Licences for Small Scale Industries in Western Region

1500. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the value of import licenes issued to small scale industries during 1959 and 1960 so far in the western region, particularly in Punjab, to give facilities for more production; and

(b) if so, the nature of the increase?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There has been an overall rise in the import licenses issued to Small Scale Industries both in value and number. Import Licenses are, however, not issued on region-wise basis. Licensing statistics for the Western Region are, therefore, not available separately.

(b) the number and value of import licenses issued to Small Scale Industries during October 1959—March 1960 are respectively 1½ times and 3 times those issued in October, 1958—March, 1959.

Workers' Education in Punjab

1501. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state whether any workers' education centre has been opened in the Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Arrangements are under way to open a centre in Punjab shortly.

Sindhi Displaced Persons

1502. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sindhi refugees have not been conferred permanent rights over any parts of area allotted to them in lieu of areas left by them in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Small Industries Service Institute

1503. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small industries service institutes proposed to be opened in 1960; and

(b) the names of the States and places where they are proposed to be opened?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It has been decided to open one Small Industries Service Institute in 1960 for the new State of Gujerat, to be located at Ahmedabad.

Unified Command in Middle East

1504. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the announcement of the U.K. Ministry of Defence on the 25th January, 1960 creating a unified command in the Middle East;

(b) if so, whether the area of responsibility of this command includes Pakistan;

(c) whether Government of India is in contact with the U.K. Middle East Command for collaboration in the event of necessity; and

(d) whether Pakistan and U.K. have unified command, wholly or partially, in the Middle East under the aegis of the Central Treaty Organisation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) No, but the tasks of the command include emergency support for CENTO of which Pakistan is a member.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Aluminium Plant at Rihand

1505. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2804 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the production of aluminium by the

Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. in their plant at Rihand in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any aid or facilities have been sought from or given by the Government of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Government of India have already granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, permitted the issue of capital and approved the terms of foreign collaboration. The Export-Import Bank of Washington has authorised credit in favour of the firm. Import licences for equipment are being issued as and when applications for the same are received. The firm have taken the work in hand and according to the terms of the licence the new undertaking is expected to be established in 1962.

दिल्ली की योजना का प्रचार

१५०६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली की द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रचार करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ; और

(ख) इस पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्च होता है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन पुस्तिकाओं, फोल्डरों और इश्तिहारों; प्रदर्शनियों; विद्यार्थियों, श्रमिकों और ग्रामीणों में सभाओं के आयोजनों; देहाती और शहरी क्षेत्रों में योजना सप्ताहों के मनाने और सूचना केन्द्रों के माध्यम से योजना का प्रचार करता है । फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन के लिये क्षेत्रीय प्रचार की चलती फिरती टुकड़ियों को लैस किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) द्वितीय योजना की अवधि में वार्षिक व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	धन राशि (रुपयों में)
१९५६–५७ .	३,१००
१९५७–५८ .	११,५७०
१९५८–५९ .	४३,१२६
१९५९–६० . .	१६,४६९

Tea Replantation Scheme

1507. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 510 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Working Group on Tea for the Third Five Year Plan has since fully considered all aspects of replantation scheme of tea;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has now been prepared; and

(c) if so, the nature and details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The entire question of tea replantation including provision of finance for it is under the active consideration of Government.

International Trade Fair in Poland

1508. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian manufactured Engineering goods have been exhibited at the Annual International Trade Fair held at Poznan in Poland; and

(b) what were the items selected from India for this fair in Poland?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following items of Indian engineering goods were displayed at the Poznan Fair, 1960.

(1) Cycles	3
(2) Sewing machines	4
(3) Table Fans	4
(4) Electric Motor (5 H.P.)	1
(5) Stainless steel wares.	32 pcs.

Production of Cheese

1509. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to produce cheese on a commercial scale in India;

(b) whether we import cheese and if so, how much foreign exchange is involved yearly;

(c) whether cheese produce at Kalimpong is as good as imported cheese;

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal to expand the centre at **Kalimpong** or to start similar cheese producing centres in different parts of the country; and

(e) if so, where they will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir a license for a 20 ton per month plant has been issued.

(b) Cheese of the value of Rs. 1,432,000, 836,000 and 219,000 was imported during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 (upto May, 1960). The import is allowed under Export Promotion Scheme upto 10 per cent. of raw material content in the finished goods and the amount of foreign exchange spent in the imports is more than compensated by the export of finished product.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

'Geet Ramayan' Book

1510. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first edition of the book 'Geet-Ramayan' is sold out;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for this book; and

(c) if so, when the second edition of this book will be published?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The second edition of the book is expected to be published by October, 1960.

Export of Woollen Goods

1511. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is intended to send a delegation to foreign countries to find ways and means to increase the export of woollen goods; and

(b) if so, the particular categories of woollen goods which are expected to find foreign markets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will be one of the objects of the delegation to find out what types of goods can be increasingly exported.

Labour Dispute in Andaman Islands

1512. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conciliation proceeding is pending before the Conciliation Officer, Andaman Islands between the Executive Engineer, Development Division, and the P.W.D. Workers' Union; and

(b) whether the Executive Engineer of the Division as the employer refuses to attend the proceedings personally, and whether an employer

can send his agent or nominee to such proceedings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The conciliation proceedings had concluded on the 28th June 1960.

(b) An employer who is a party to a dispute can nominate representative to attend to the proceedings.

Employees of the Coffee Board

1513. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2852 on the 28th April, 1960 and state the further development in regard to appeal in the Supreme Court against the award of Industrial Tribunal by the Coffee Board?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The appeal is still pending.

Small Scale Industries

1514. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme of equity capital for advancing loans to young enterprising people for starting small scale industries in backward and under-developed areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Small Scale Industries Board has recommended participation of Government in equity capital of small industrial concerns and has specially recommended liberal terms for those floated by technically qualified persons. The details of the Scheme are under the consideration of the Government.

Prototype Production and Training Centre at Howrah

1515. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan and estimate of the prototype production and training centre at Howrah (West Bengal) for small scale industries has been prepared;

(b) if so, the total outlay of the project; and

(c) whether the construction of the project has started?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Estimates of cost of the prototype production and training centre at Howrah are ready and the requisite Plans are under preparation. Total outlay for the development of land and construction of buildings is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs. The construction work will be taken up shortly.

Talkatora Club, New Delhi

1516. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premises occupied by the Talkatora Club in New Delhi are owned by Government;

(b) if so, what is the rent charged for the premises;

(c) whether the Talkatora Club is authorised to sublet any part of the club premises;

(d) whether it is a fact that club has for years been subletting the kitchen and certain other parts of the premises;

(e) if so, what is the monthly rent received by the club from the sublettee;

(f) whether sometime back the club sublet its dramatic hall etc. and Government had difficulty in getting back possession of the hall; and

(g) whether the club has been paying to Government any part of the income it has been deriving by subletting portions of the club premises?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The premises were allotted to the Club in 1927 on a nominal rent of Re. 1/- p.m. Electric and water charges are payable by the Club direct to the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(c) No.

(d) The Club has allowed the use of certain portions of the premises by a caterer for the benefit of the members.

(e) The Club is reported to be recovering only hire charges for furniture and electricity and water charges from the caterer. Whether any rent also is being recovered from him is under investigation.

(f) Yes—in 1951.

(g) The question does not arise.

New Radio Stations in Orissa

1517. **Shri Supakar:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start two new radio broadcasting stations at Sambalpur and Koraput in Orissa; and

(b) the time by which the installations will be completed and the stations start functioning?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Government is at present considering the setting up of a number of medium wave transmitters and Receiving Centres at various places in the country in order to provide a better coverage of broadcasting. The suitability of places in Sambalpur and Koraput Districts for the location of transmitters is being examined while considering the scheme for expansion of medium wave coverage. The transmitters are expected to start functioning during the Third Five Year Plan.

Development of Refugee Colonies

1518. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allocated for West Bengal for the development of refugee colonies in 1959-60; and

(b) if so, what is the amount granted and what is the amount spent so far and for how many colonies?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 83·00 lakhs was allotted to the Government of West Bengal during 1959-60 to meet the expenditure on development works in the colonies of displaced persons. The amount spent by West Bengal Government during that year was Rs. 37·79 lakhs. The number of colonies on which the expenditure was incurred was 24.

Synthetic Chlorophyll

1519. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news appearing in the 'Pioneer' dated July 2, 1960 that German chemists have discovered production of chlorophyll by synthetic process;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to get details about the new invention; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Textiles

1520. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Indian Textiles are losing ground in Asian markets and total export has gone below 25 per cent in the first quarter of this year from about 36 per cent in the first quarter of the last year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Yes, Sir. Although the total exports of cotton piecegoods from India increased from 163 million yards in the first quarter of 1959 to 195 million yards in the corresponding period of 1960, exports to Asian countries during the same period fell from 61 million yards to 50 million yards. The percentage of Asian exports to the total was thus reduced from 37·5% to 25·9%.

Floor Space of Industrial Buildings

1521. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total floor space of the industrial building projects built during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods in terms of square feet;

(b) which of the industries during the respective plan periods occupied major areas in terms of square feet and in what particular regions; and

(c) whether Government of India maintain statistics regarding floor space for study of rate of progress in industries on the lines laid down therefor in U.K.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No information is available, as Government do not maintain statistics regarding floor space occupied by industries.

Bansdroni-Chakdaha Scheme

1522. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any petition from Rehabilitation and Development Committee, Bansdroni-Chakdaha Scheme (West Bengal) in June, 1960;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether Government have considered their demands; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The representation contained the following requests:

(i) Execution of development works in the colony,

(ii) Grant of further rehabilitation loans,

(iii) Establishment of medium industries for providing employment to the displaced persons in the colony.

(c) and (d). A sanction for Rs. 2·59 lakhs for development works had been issued as early as January 1957 and a revised sanction for Rs. 2·81 lakhs was issued in July, 1960. As regards the execution of the development works, it is for the Government of West Bengal to take appropriate action, regarding Nos. (ii) & (iii) in (b) above, no proposals from the Government of West Bengal have been received. The Committee has also been informed of the position.

कोएक्सियल तार का उत्पादन

१५२३. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में कोएक्सियल तार केबल्स का उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवर्ष कितनी मात्रा में तार का उत्पादन होगा ; और

(ग) देश में तार की वर्तमान मांग में से कितने प्रतिशत मांग इस उत्पादन से पूरी होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दोहरी पाली में ६०० मील लम्बे कोएक्सियल केबिल ।

(ग) सौ प्रतिशत ।

Land in Tukergram

1524. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that in Tukergram in Cachar, Assam there is some land belonging to Pakistani nationals;

(b) whether it is a fact that this land is now lying fallow; and

(c) whether any step has been taken to requisition this land?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

A.I.R. News coverage from Jammu and Kashmir

1525. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been numerous complaints from Radio-listeners that the news coverage from Jammu and Kashmir is not adequate; and

(b) if so, what arrangements the Government propose to make to collect news from these areas?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Adequate arrangements exist for the coverage of news from Jammu and Kashmir. All India Radio has its own correspondent also. No complaints have been received in this regard from radio listeners.

कनाडा-भारत रियेक्टर

१५२६. श्री पहाड़िया : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में दूसरे आणविक रियेक्टर (भट्टी) के लिये, जो हाल ही में चालू किया गया है, कनाडा से क्या सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) कनाडा के वैज्ञानिक कितने समय तक इस रियेक्टर पर कार्य करेंगे ; और

(ग) इस रियेक्टर से कितने यूनिट बिजली पैदा की जायेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) अप्रैल १९५६ में कनाडा सरकार और भारत सरकार के बीच जिस करारनामे पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे, उसके अनुसार कनाडा रिएक्टर के डिजाइन, उसकी व्यवस्था, सहायक उपकरण और उसके निर्माण की देखरेख के लिये जिम्मेदार है : दरअसल रिएक्टर की इमारत बनाने और रिएक्टर तथा उसका सहायक उपकरण खड़ा करने का काम भारतीय कर्मचारियों ने कनाडियों की देखरेख में किया है । भारत ने भी स्वतन्त्र रूप से कई सहायक सुविधाएं तैयार की हैं जैसे : समुद्रीजल को भीतर खेंचने का प्रबन्ध, ४०० फुट ऊंचा एक एक्जास्ट स्टेक, ८,५०,००० गैलन पानी का आपति-कालीन तालाब, संलग्न प्रयोगशाला, राड कटिंग ब्लाक और वर्कशाप आदि। इस प्रायोजना में कुल खर्च का अनुमान १० करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से भारत का हिस्सा ५ ७० करोड़ रुपये है । इसके अतिरिक्त, कनाडा द्वारा अलमूनियम और तांबे की व्यवस्था किए जाने के फलस्वरूप जिस प्रत्यंश (काउंटरपार्ट) निधि की स्थापना की गई थी उसका एक भाग कनाडा ने देना स्वीकार कर लिया है । इससे वह आन्तरिक खर्च पूरा किया जा सकेगा जिसकी जिम्मेवारी भारत सरकार की है ।

(ख) आजकल इस प्रायोजना पर कनाडा के १४ व्यक्ति रिएक्टर चालन का कार्य कर रहे हैं क्योंकि जब तक पूरी तरह रिएक्टर चालू नहीं हो जाता तब तक कनाडा ही इसे चलाने का जिम्मेदार है । आशा है कि नवम्बर १९६० में यह काम हो जायेगा ।

(ग) यह रिएक्टर इस तरह नहीं बनाया गया है कि इससे बिजली पैदा हो सके।

Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Boundary

1528. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1110 on the 25th March, 1960 and state the further progress made in the demarcation of the boundary line along the 20-mile stretch of the Indo-Pakistan border from the village of Gujjal to the banks of the Sutlej?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Demarcation work in this area has been completed.

Fertilizer Factory at Visakhapatnam

1529. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Fertilizer Factory at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the capacity of the factory;

(c) the estimated expenditure of the project;

(d) whether any steps have been taken for setting up the plant;

(e) whether any foreign collaboration has been volunteered for setting up the factory; and

(f) if so, what are the countries and what are the terms on which the offer is made?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (f). Certain private parties have evinced interest in the establishment of a factory at Visakhapatnam and they have been asked to submit detailed proposals for consideration of Government. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the capacity, capital expenditure or collaboration arrangements for this project.

Tea Development Plan

1530. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total amount set apart for grant of loans to registered tea growers under the Tea Development Plan for the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): For implementing a pilot scheme for grant of loans to the marginal tea gardens in Cachar, Tripura, Kangra and Mandi for carrying out repairs and/or replacement of tea machinery, the Tea Board have provided a sum of Rs. 3,50,000/- in their budget estimates for the year 1960-61.

D.Ps. in Katilagoth Colony in Bhusandapur.

1531. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of displaced persons' families resettled on Katilagoth Colony in Bhusandapur in Orissa have recently deserted their colony;

(b) if so, the reasons for such desertion now and the number of families who have deserted; and

(c) whether their difficulties have received the attention of the authorities concerned?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bhusandapur Colony, Orissa

1532. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many refugees suffering from

T.B. in Bhusandapur colony are not being admitted for treatment in T.B. Hospital in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of such persons suffering from T.B. in the Bhusandapur colony in Orissa;

(c) what steps are being taken to admit them for treatment in T.B. Hospital in Orissa; and

(d) whether there was any agreement with the Government of Orissa for providing some seats in the T.B. sanatoria in Orissa for the refugee T.B. patients?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Displaced T.B. patients of Bhusandapur are admitted for treatment, whenever hospitalization is necessary, into Basanta Manjari Swasthya Nivas, Chandpur, against beds specially reserved for displaced persons.

Wash Basins in Government Quarters

1533. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lodi Road 'B' Type double storey quarters built in 1943 and Dev Nagar double storey quarters built in 1945 have "barsaties" in upper flats and wash basins in all the quarters while the same have not been provided in J point quarters built in 1944;

(b) whether it is a fact that the J point quarters have been upgraded without providing the amenities such as wash basins, "barsaties" and electric points including fans available in quarters of the category to which they have been raised;

(c) whether it is a fact that Residents' Associations approached the authorities from time to time to remove this discrimination in the quarters of the same type; and

(d) when a decision in the matter is expected?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes. But wash basins have been provided in only 76 out of 1090 quarters in the Lodi Colony.

(b) The quarters in J point have not been upgraded.

(c) and (d). The Residents Associations requested for the provision of several additional facilities existing in similar quarters in other areas. The request could not be accepted for reasons of economy. Though classified alike, quarters built at different times in different areas vary slightly in designs, depending upon the availablity of materials, finances etc. Their rents are determined with reference to the living areas and various services provided. The non-provision of certain services in quarters of one class, that exist in similar quarters elsewhere cannot, therefore, be regarded as discriminatory.

प्रकाशन शाखा, दिल्ली में हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

१५३४. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९ में प्रकाशन शाखा में कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी का काम निबटाने के लिये प्रकाशन शाखा में कोई विशेष कर्मचारी नियुक्त किय गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान संख्या हिन्दी के काम को देखते हुये पर्याप्त है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) सन् १९५९ में प्रकाशन शाखा (पब्लिकेशन ब्रांच), दिल्ली में हिन्दी में लिखे २०६९ पत्र प्राप्त हुए । इनमें से ८१ का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया ।

(ख) प्रकाशन शाखा, दिल्ली में हिन्दी का काम करने के लिए एक क्लर्क और एक टाइपिस्ट की नियुक्ति की गई है ।

(ग) वर्तमान कर्मचारी-संख्या प्रकाशन शाखा में प्राप्त होने वाले हिन्दी में लिखे सब पत्रों का हिन्दी में उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं समझी जाती ।

प्रकाशन शाखा दिल्ली में स्टैण्डर्ड ड्राफ्टों का प्रयोग

१५३५. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रकाशन शाखा ने अभिकर्ताओं और जनता से प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों के उत्तर देने में सुविधा के लिये कोई स्टैंडर्ड ड्राफ्ट तैयार किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो ये ड्राफ्ट कुल कितने हैं और इनमें से कितने हिन्दी में हैं ; और

(ग) शेष ड्राफ्ट हिन्दी में तैयार करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रकाशन शाखा (पब्लिकेशन ब्रांच) दिल्ली में मानक प्रारूपों (स्टैंडर्ड ड्राफ्ट) की कुल संख्या ९३ है । उनमें से हिन्दी में कोई भी नहीं है ।

(ग) अभी हिन्दी में मानक प्रारूपों को तैयार करने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

Additional Electric Points in Government Quarters

Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that C.P.W.D. Electrical Division No. II refused to provide additional electric point in 'J' point Government quarters in New Delhi which are available in 'E' type quarters in Vinay Nagar and also in the Pandara Road quarters:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). The request of the residents of the quarters in 'J' point for the provision of an additional light point in each quarter was considered with their request for other additional amenities, which were not agreed to on account of the heavy expenditure involved.

'E' type quarters in Sarojini Nagar (Vinay Nagar) and at Pandara Road were constructed subsequently. Their design is different from that of the 'J' point quarters.

Office Accommodation

1537. **Shri Braj Raj Singh**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the availability of office accommodation for housing Central Government offices to be shifted from Delhi;

(b) if so, how much office accommodation is available at present all over the country and its break up State-wise and Union territory-wise;

(c) the phased programme for its utilization; and

(d) if all the available office accommodation has not so far been utilized, reasons for the same and by what time its utilization will be possible?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (d). State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories were addressed to intimate the office accommodation available in their respective jurisdictions for shifting Government of India offices. Some of the available accommodation has been inspected by the officers of this Ministry. Part of the available accommodation which has already been utilised and accommodation reported to be available is indicated in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 6.] Most of the accommodation reported to be available is not found suitable for locating Central Government offices because of non-availability of essential facilities like water supply, good communications and for administrative reasons. In many of the places adequate residential accommodation is also not available. Endeavours are being made progressively to utilise such accommodation as is found suitable for shifting Central Government offices from Delhi, keeping in view administrative considerations.

Small Scale Industries in Madras

1538. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of machinery supplied by the National Small Industries Corporation to the following institutions in Madras State during 1958-59 and 1959-60:

(i) Industrial Estates in Madras State;

(ii) Community Development Blocks;

(b) the value of articles manufactured by these institutions and the purchases by State and Central Government; and

(c) the value of machinery so far assigned to them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The value of machinery supplied to units in the Industrial Estates in Madras State amounted to Rs. 13,96,025·62 in 1958-59 and Rs. 6,34,544·79 in 1959-60. Information regarding machinery supplied to units in the Community Development Blocks is not readily available.

(b) No information is available.

(c) The value of applications accepted for supply of machines on hire-purchase basis from units in the Industrial Estates in Madras State was Rs. 14,25,459·69 in 1958-59 and Rs. 9,20,744·79 in 1959-60. No such information in respect of units in Community Development Blocks is readily available.

Industrial Extension Service in Madras

1539. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main services offered by the Industrial Extension Service Centre, Coimbatore, Madras State;

(b) how many Government and private institutions have so far benefited; and

(c) what are the additional employment opportunities created by this service centre?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Main services offered include Mechanical, Metallurgical and Foundry Sand Testing; imparting of technical know-how by demonstration and advice on modern Foundry techniques; Castings of both ferrous and non-ferrous machine parts, Heat treatment of steel and alloys.

(b) Four Government and Ninety-two private institutions have been given such services from June, 1959 till the middle of August, 1960.

(c) The main function of Extension Centre, Coimbatore, is to advise small scale industrialists. It is not possible to assess the impact of the advice on employment opportunities.

Qouta of Iron and other Metals for Sirmur

1540. Shri S. N. Ramaul: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how much quota of Iron and other metals for small scale industry was allotted to District Sirmur in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) to whom the quota was allotted and how much each;

(c) whether the quota was duly distributed each year; and

(d) whether the goods for which the quota was obtained were prepared by the allottees?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Quotas of Iron and other Metals are not allotted district-wise. The information asked for by the honourable member is, therefore, not available.

Price of Camphor

1541. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that price of camphor has gone up recently;

(b) if so, the steps taken to control the price;

(c) whether 400 cases of camphor were imported by State Trading Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details as to how these 400 cases were allotted or distributed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir; not recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir, in June, 1960.

(d) A note giving the details is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A total quantity of 100 metric tons of camphor was imported from Russia in 1960, of which 60 metric tons was received in April, 1960 and 40 metric tons comprising 406 cases was received in June last. This latter quantity of 40 metric tons includes 25 metric tons proposed to be distributed through co-operative Societies, the balance of 15 tons together with 10 tons from the earlier lot being utilised for issues to the manufacturers of medicaments, paints, plastics and other industrial products throughout the country in accordance with the recommendations of the concerned directors of industries in the States.

Sewing Machines

1542. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: / Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the various types of industrial sewing machines produced in the country;

(b) the number of each type produced in 1959;

(c) the number of machines exported in 1959; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Light Industrial Model (Link type) and Heavy Industrial Model corresponding to 31-K-15 Singer type are being produced in the country.

(b) Light Industrial Model 34,694 Nos.

Heavy Industrial Model 1,317 Nos.

(c) 62 Nos.

(d) Rs. 16,000/-.

Quarters in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

1543. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allottees of double storey quarters in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, have made full and final payments of the sale price of the said quarters to Government;

(b) if so, whether sale-deeds have been issued in favour of the allottees; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above, be in the negative, how long will it take to finalise the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of 1620 'C' type double storey tenements allotted to displaced persons, full payment of the sale price has been received in 94 cases only.

(b) No.

(c) It is anticipated that all these cases will be finalised within about two to three months.

Aide Memoire on South Africa

1544. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that India has issued an Aide Memoire on South Africa and has supported economic sanction move?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In July last, the Government of India sent a note to most African, Asian and other countries through their representatives accredited to those countries. In this note a brief account was given of what the Government of India had done during the last 14 years to combat the racial policies of South Africa. While presenting the note, an enquiry was made as to the measures the country concerned proposed to take in regard to these racial policies of the South African Union Government.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Conclusions of Industrial Committee on Plantations

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of statement of conclusions of the Ninth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in New Delhi on the 27th April, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2317/60].

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Floods in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The situation arising out of the recent floods in Orissa.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Reports of the serious situation created by recent floods in Orissa have been appearing in the press, and the Members of the House have naturally been anxious to be informed of the situation. The State Governmen have not yet been able to get reports from all the affected areas due to disruption of telephone and telegraph communications. Road and rail communications have also been seriously affected due to large number of breaches. As I apprehend some delay in the receipt of detailed information from the State Government, I directed a senior Technical Officer of he Central Water and Power Commission to proceed to Orissa to make an on the spot study of and assess the flood situation and keep the Government of India informed of the position.

2. The first report from the State Government on the flood situation was received only on the morning of the 24th of August by wireless covering the period from the 16th to the 18th August 1960. Owing to heavy and widespread rainfall in all river catchments, the Baitarani, Brahmani, Mahanadi, Kathjuri, Salandi, Burahbalang and Subarnarekha were in high spate simultaneously. The floods in the Baitarani and the Brahmani were the highest ever. Embankments and canal systems are reported to have suffered serious damage at several places due to breaches. The details of these breaches and the extent of damage are being ascertained by the State Government. The Districts reported to have been seriously affected by floods are: Balasore, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Puri, Phulbani and Mayurbhanj. Road and rail communications have been cut off at several places and extensive damage has been caused to standing crops. Loss of cattle has been heavy. Many houses have been damaged and some washed away. Further information on the flood damage, district-wise, as reported by the State Government, is as follows:

Balasore District

Area affected	1,000 square miles.
Population affected	3 lakhs
Human lives lost	5

Cuttack District

Area affected	1, 500 square miles.
Population affected	6 lakhs
Human lives lost	6

Sambalpur District

14 persons are reported to have lost their lives.

Dhenkanal District

Area affected	200 square miles.
Population affected	30,000
Human lives lost	2

3. The State Government have undertaken relief and rescue operations on an extensive scale. Arrangements are being made by them to supply paddy seedlings to cultivators for re-transplantation. Distribution of taccavi loans has also been started.

4. I may assure the House that any request from the State Government for assistance to deal with the flood problems will receive my utmost consideration. As for relief operations, the State Government are eligible for financial assistance from the Centre in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance.

5. As soon as more detailed information is received from the Government of Orissa, I shall lay a statement on the Table of the House. It is my intention and that of my Deputy Minister to visit the flood affected areas within the next couple of days.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I make a submission? In view of the limited resources of the State Government, may I know if the Government of India is considering to deploy helicopters and various planes of the Indian Air Force to rescue the marooned people in the flood-affected areas and arrange for the supply of essential foodstuffs and medicines for these people?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Whatever will be asked by the State Government will be done for their help.

Shri P. K. Deo: Has it been done?

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): The statement that has been read out by the hon. Minister, as you might have appreciated, is inadequate for very well known reasons.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think so.

Shri Mahanty: My feeling is that it is so. The House is not interested in getting the information, because we have got the information in the press. What we are interested about is that the Orissa floods have spot-lighted some of the fundamental issues concerning floods. Therefore, I appeal to you that you may provide us some opportunity to discuss floods in general and Orissa floods in particular so that these unfortunate things do not recur again.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): This is happening every year in various parts of India.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): It is said here that the Home Ministry also has asked the Government of Orissa to take immediate relief measures. We would like to know whether the Home Ministry has received any request from the State Government for the supply of immediate relief and rehabilitation for the flood-affected people. That report is not here. He has not told the House.....

Mr. Speaker: Where is he reading from?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It appears in the *Statesman* of today that the Home Ministry has sent an immediate request to the State Government.....

Mr. Speaker: Home Ministry there?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Home Ministry here in the Government of India which is in charge of immediate relief measures. The report does not contain anything. We would like to know whether immediate relief measures have gone to Orissa from the Home Ministry.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am not speaking from any brief or information. The normal practice is to give immediate relief, whether it is the Home Ministry or the Irrigation and Power Ministry or the Defence Ministry. That is the normal practice. In each case, demand comes from the State Government and whatever can be done is done.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that normal channels of communication are disrupted, the State Government cannot come immediately with a request to the Central Government. The Central Government has functions for itself. It should rush relief to the flood affected State. Helicopters and rubber boats should be sent to relieve the marooned areas.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No channel as between the local Government and the Central Government has been disrupted. Locally they might be. I would suggest that when a crisis comes, it does not help very much for the Central Government to rush about without thinking what it could do and what it should do. We must function through the local Government. They know better than we do. Demands come from them. We try to meet them.

Shri P. K. Deo: After the S.O.S. was received from the State Government to the Central Government, may I know what concrete steps were taken by this Government in that regard?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no idea whatever.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are entering into a discussion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One thing I may mention because I know it myself. I have sent some money from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to the Governor and the Chief Minister, both.

Shri Mahanty: You may kindly permit a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: One thing is clear. The hon. Minister took time, and whatever information he could get from the State Government he has placed before the House. He has said in the statement that he has sent a special officer from here to gather information, and he is gathering information, and whatever information has been obtained from him has been placed on the Table of the House. He has unequivocally declared that whatever assistance is sought for by the State Government they are only too ready to give, helicopters and other things. We are not

persons in charge of helicopters and we do not know how they will be useful. If it suggests itself to an hon. Member here as a representative of that State, I am sure the collective intelligence and wisdom of that Ministry will also ask for it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not too many helicopters. There are only two or three in the whole of India.

Mr. Speaker: Asesuming that they are available, and they are required, they will write so. The Chief Minister there was the Minister of Industries here. It is not as if he is not aware of what happens in Delhi. He has got a lot of influence, I am sure, with the Cabinet here. Therefore, it will not serve any purpose to go on asking. I will request the hon. Minister to supply as much information as he receives from his own officer or from the State Government, because people are very anxious to know what exactly is happening.

A request has also been made for a general discussion regarding the manner in which floods should be dealt with so that such things are not allowed to recur. Let us, first of all, dispose of the emergency that has arisen, and thereafter we shall have a discussion, because there are floods not only here, but all over the country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suggest floods are not a novel phenomenon more or less created by the present Government. Floods have happened in the past for a few million years, and I have no doubt that in spite of every effort of everybody, floods will continue to occur. Further, floods on the one side do damage, and on the other build up the soil of the country. They are good. We happen to imagine that by some magic we can stop nature's course. Not all the magic of the modern world can do that. What can be done is to regulate them, see that they do less damage and more good.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): It is true that floods have been there for a million years, but we are spending crores to control the floods. What is the Government doing to control the floods?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid the hon. Members have not studied this question with any depth. Nobody in India or in the wide world can control big floods. The most advanced country in this matter may be the USA. They have floods, and whole cities are washed away. Why? Not for lack of will, lack of scientific knowledge, lack of money. In some things we have not yet been able to completely control nature, I cannot speak of future generations, but one can moderate them, not the flood but the flow of the flood. I am not quite sure of my figure, but I understand 40 inches of rain came down in three days in Orissa. Nobody on the face of the earth can face 40 inches of rain and do anything about it. No wall or restraining measure can stop that. The only way is that the 40 inches of rain should rapidly go into the sea, and not be held up. That is, the drainage should be good. The floods will come, they will destroy houses, kutcha houses; pucca houses may stand them. How we can stop 40 inches of rain coming down by any apparatus I do not know, but we can see that the 40 inches of rain are drained away as rapidly as possible. Therefore, the first three or four days in a big flood are very harmful, but if steps are adequately taken, they flow away. The damage is done, of course, but normally the floods do not stay long.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): It seems that as Members of Parliament we are getting rather be fuddled by the statement made by the Prime Minister in regard to this matter. We are concerned with what happened in Orissa, because in the papers it appeared that the Governor of that State had said that nothing like these floods had happened in living memory. When this question was raised in this House Government

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

had no information whatever to impart, even though Calcutta papers which we got some time later had a good deal of information, right or wrong. What amazes me is this, that there is a kind of callousness, so to speak, even when the Prime Minister talks about the long-term implementation of flood control and all the rest of it. Some Members of this House belonging to Orissa suggesting that the Central Government, on its own, without waiting for requests to come from the Orissa State Government, should take some specific steps, because we know what to do, because floods have happened so often. Orissa had floods in 1955. The Prime Minister went to Assam, Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal in 1954. We know what can be done with helicopters, rubber boats and all that sort of thing. The Air Force and the Army can be requisitioned. So, the initiative about this should come from the Centre. Members of Parliament discover that the papers report a calamity of tremendous dimensions but Government knows not a thing about it, and the Minister says he wants three days notice in order to find out what has happened, and after three days gives a statement which hardly furnishes any information, and the Prime Minister gives us a very elevating lecture about the impossibility of permanently stopping floods. I do not know where we stand. I seek your guidance, as Members of Parliament we want to know what we can do in regard to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: After all, under the Constitution there are certain subjects which are absolutely Union subjects, in which case they have got their own executive, and even with respect to some of them they delegate their powers to the States. There are other matters where the executive is entirely that of the State. They can give advice, and they can bring helicopters if necessary, but how can they send all their executives from here? That means superseding the State Government. The Minister has said that he has sent an officer to the State to study on the spot what can be done, and from time to time as and when requests are received, they are prepared to rush supplies.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): One of the Ministers could have gone there, when they can go about the country in groups any number of times to all sorts of places.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member also could have gone there.

Shri Ranga: How can I go by a Government plane? They have got Government planes at their disposal.

Mr. Speaker: A Minister going there is not going to do anything.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It does seems to me that this House is, of course, unconsciously labouring under the impression that the Government creates the floods. I cannot understand this otherwise. Here are these floods which came with amazing suddenness. Someboy says the Calcutta papers got information about them, we did not that is not entirely, but largely, true. That is to say, the floods came suddenly, and newspapers there or elsewhere had some news that the floods came, and a day or two later news started coming to us. What is the news?—that the floods have come, that it is raining and that people are getting isolated. Gradually more news comes. Even now probably we will continue getting more and more news, because contacts are broken up, people are isolated and all that. The only persons that can help there are the local people who go about. I can go of course and fly over and come back. If I go and land somewhere, I know nothing—I probably know more in a place where communications are coming—I can see, of course, a sea of water. But the local military are always instructed to help, and they do help. They always help in this business. We cannot send the helicopters unless they are found to be necessary. A helicopter may not be able to function there. The mere fact that the

helicopter is there does not help. I believe, I cannot say straight off, there are three or four helicopters in the whole of India. Probably one or two are in Ladakh, they cannot easily be got at; it takes some time to get them even if you want to. But whatever is demanded we try to send. It is for them to formulate their demands, whether it is foodstuffs or engineers or apparatus or anything else.

12.19 hrs.

MOTION RE: DRAFT OUTLINE OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 22nd August, 1960, namely:—

> "That the Third Five Year Plan —A draft Outline laid on the Table of the House on the 1st August, 1960, be taken into consideration."

and the amendments moved thereto.

Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma may continue his speech.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) : श्रीमन्, कल मैं इस विषय में निवेदन कर रहा था कि रोजगार किस तरह से बढ़ाया जाये और भावों को किस तरह से बढ़ने से रोका जाये । मैं यह भी बता रहा था कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिये प्राईवेट सैक्टर किस तरह से नुक्सानदेह होता है और किस तरह राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय लिये बिना प्राइवेट सैक्टर को सहयोग देती हैं, जिस से पब्लिक सैक्टर को नुक्सान होता है । दूसरी योजना में मैं ने कहा था कि एक कारखाना सनावत में खोलना तय हुआ था । उस के लिये जमीन एक्वायर की गई, मशीनरी मंगाई गई, अफसर एप्वाइंट किये गये । लेकिन आज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह कोशिश कर रही है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर को वह कारखाना सौंप दिया जाय और प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मातहत वह कारखाना चलाया जाये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर की जो राइवेलरी है, उस को रोकने की कोशिश की जाए ।

श्रीमान्, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा में प्रा क्टिविटी के ऊपर काफी जोर दिया गया है । यह कहा गया है कि जो हमारी प्राडक्टिविटी है वह जरूर बढ़नी चाहिये । साथ ही साथ हमारा जो उत्पादन है वह भी बढ़ना चाहिये । यह भी कहा गया है कि डिसिप्लिन होना चाहिये । कहने को ये सब बातें सही हैं, ठीक है लेकिन हो क्या रहा है, इस की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये । आज हो यह रहा है कि प्राडक्टिविटी काउंसिल्स कायम तो कर दी जाती हैं लेकिन जो रा-मैटीरियल्स के भाव हैं, वे बढ़ रहे हैं, स्टोर के जो भाव हैं, वे बढ़ रहे हैं, मिसमैनेजमेंट हो रहा है । जब ये सब बातें हो रही हैं तो इस सब का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो कास्ट आफ लेबर है, वह मजदूरों को कम कर के घटाई जाती हैं । कहने का मतलब यह है कि प्राडक्टिविटी को बढ़ाने के लिये मूवमेंट तो चलाई जानी चाहिये, वह तो बढ़नी चाहिये लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि जो कास्ट आफ लेबर है वह कम की जा रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि अच्छा हो कि यह प्राडक्टिविटी की जो मूवमेंट चल रही है, इसे ही बन्द कर दिया जाय । प्रोडक्टिविटी को बढ़ाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि जो चीजें हैं, अगर कोई कारखाना है या कोई व्यक्ति है, उस के लिये जो जरूरी चीजें हैं, वे अमुक प्राइसिस के अंदर मिलें । इस के लिये प्राइस को कंट्रोल करना निहायत जरूरी है । अगर हम प्राईसिस को इसी तरह से बढ़ने देते हैं, तो हमारी जो योजना है वह सफल नहीं हो सकती है, हमारे जो लक्ष्य हैं, उन को हम प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं,

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

जो हमारा आदर्श है, उस तक हम पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं ।

जो पब्लिक सैक्टर में या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं उन को भी हमें बढ़ावा देना होगा । यह कहा भी जाता है कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को हम प्रोत्साहन देंगे । लेकिन होता क्या है इस का एक उदाहरण मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मैं दिल्ली के खादी और ग्रामोद्योग का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । इस को इसलिये चलाया गया था कि जो बेरोजगार लोग हैं, उन को काम मिले, कुछ उन की आमदनी हो जाय । यहीं पर इस ग्रामोद्योग भंडार में एक सिलाई विभाग था और उस के अंदर दो सौ या तीन सो दरजी काम करते थे, मजदूर काम करते थे । पिछले साल उस विभाग को बंद कर दिया गया और सारा सिलाइ का काम जो था उस को कांट्रेक्ट्स के द्वारा कराया गया । इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि जो आप का मंशा है, उस के विपरीत आप काम कर रहे हैं । आप चाहते हैं कि समाजवादी ढंग की समाज की स्थापना यहां हो, लकिन इस तरह के जो काम हैं, वे इस सिद्धान्त के विपरीत जाते हैं । आप की जो नीति, एम्पलायमेंट बढ़ाने की जो घोषणा है, उस के विपरीत यह काम हो रहे हैं लेकिन इन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप का ध्यान इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ विशेष तौर से जाये ।

अब मैं लेबर पालिसी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे विरोधी सदस्य श्री स० मो० बनर्जी ने इस के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी लेबर पालिसी बहुत सुन्दर है और पिछले दिनों हमें जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है, उस को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि आज मजदूर लोग हड़ताल करना भूल गये हैं, आज मजदूर नहीं चाहते हैं कि वे हड़ताल करें, आज मजदूर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और बढ़ा रहे हैं, डिसिप्लिन में रह रहे हैं और सारा काम सुंदर ढंग से चल रहा है । इस सब के लिये हमें उन की प्रशंसा करनी चाहिये । जो सिद्धांत हम ने लेबर पालिसी के बारे में अपनी योजना में रखे हैं, उन पर अमल भी होता है या नहीं इस को अब हमें देखना है । जहां तक अमल का सवाल है, अमल दूसरी ही तरह से हो रहा है । प्राइवेट सैक्टर में तो हम लोग उन से ठीक तरह से काम करवा लेते हैं लकिन जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर आप की लेबर पालिसी पर कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है । मंत्रियों की इच्छा चाहे कुछ भी हो, भारत सरकार की इच्छा चाहे कुछ हो, राज्य सरकारों की इच्छा चाहे कुछ हो, लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर में जिनको मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर वगैरह बना दिया गया है या डायरेक्टर वगैरह बना दिया गया है, जिन को संचालन का काम सौंपा गया है, उन की जो पालिसी है, वह उन में चलती है और वे कहते हैं कि जो भी वे कहते हैं वही लेबर पालिसी है । उन का दृष्टिकोण आज भी वैसा ही रिएकशनरी है जैसा कि १९४७ के पहले हुआ करता था । उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है । उन्हें श्रमिकों और श्रमिक जीवन से जरा भी वास्ता नहीं, उस का कोई भी खयाल नहीं है । यही कारण है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में ये सब खराबियां और ये गड़बड़ियां पैदा होती हैं । कल श्री स० म० बनर्जी साहब ने बाहर के लोगों के बारे में कुछ कहा कि उन को यूनियन्स में काम करने से रोका नहीं जाना चाहिये । मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में भी उन्होंने कुछ बातें कहीं । मैं समझता हूं कि आप की जो लेबर पालिसी है वह क्लीयर है । आप को हड़तालों के ऊपर बन्दिश लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं हैं, बाहरी व्यक्तियों को ट्रेड यूनियन्स में काम करने से रोकने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । आप की लेबर पालिसी

कोलैक्टिव बारगेनिंग की, कंसिलियेशन की, आर्बिटरेशन की है । आप ने जो भी इस पालिसी में तय किया है, उस के ऊपर अगर आप फर्म रहते हैं, फर्मली उस पर चलते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हड़ताल होने वाली नहीं है, बाहरी व्यक्ति कुछ भी करने वाले नहीं हैं । लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि आप अपनी पालिसी पर फर्म रहें । आप को चाहिये कि आप यह साफ कर दें कि अगर कोई ट्रेड यूनियन उस पालिसी के विपरीत काम करते हैं, तो उस को जो मान्यता दी गई है, उस को रद्द कर दिया जायगा । इस प्रकार की घोषणा करना बहुत आवश्यक है । मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि आप को उस का रजिस्ट्रेशन भी ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट के अनुसार कैंसल करना होगा । अगर बाहर के कोई व्यक्ति या अन्दर के भी कोई व्यक्ति इंडस्ट्री के, नेशन के, लेबर के हितों के विपरीत काम करते है, उस को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस के निर्णय के विपरीत चलते हैं, तो उन को आप को ट्रेड यूनियन में काम करने के लिये नालायक ठहराना होगा और उसी तरह से ठहराना होगा जिस तरह से कि आप ने कहा है कि चुनाव में अमुक अमुक गड़बड़ी करने वाले को विधान सभा के लिये या पार्लियामेंट के लिये खड़ा होने की इजाजत नहीं होगी । जो लोग ट्रेड यूनियन्स में काम करते हैं, उन के बारे में मेरा यह सुझाव है कि अगर वे इंडस्ट्री और लेबर और कंट्री के इंटिरेस्ट के विपरीत काम करते हैं, लबर पालिसी के विपरीत काम करते हैं, तो वे पांच या दस साल तक ट्रेड यूनियन में काम नहीं कर सकते हैं । साथ ही साथ सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लेबर पालिसी पर फर्मली अमल करना चाहिये । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि अगर कोइ आदमी किसी गलत बात को ले कर अनशन कर बैठता है तो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब मौसमी के रस का गिलास ले कर पहुंच जायें और उस से प्रार्थना करने जायें कि अपना अनशन समाप्त करो । यह लेबर पालिसी नहीं है । यह तो हड़ताल को बढ़ावा देने वाली चीज है ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि आप श्रमिकों को विश्वास दिलायें कि उत्पादन बढ़ने से जो कारखाना है वह बन्द होने वाला नहीं है और वे बेकार होने वाले नहीं हैं । आज उन को इस बात का विश्वास दिलाने की जरूरत है कि वे किसी भी कारण से बेकार नहीं होंगे ।

मैं अपनी पहली बात को दोहरा कर समाप्त करता हूं । भावों पर नियंत्रण रखना निहायत जरूरी है और अगर आप भावों पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखते हैं, तो जो आप का प्लान है, इस में गड़बड़ियां होती रहेंगी, उतार चढ़ाव इस में आते रहेंगे, न आप की प्राडक्टिविटी, न ही प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने वाला है और न ही शान्ति रहने वाली है । आज मजदूर यह चाहता है कि उस को ठीक भावों पर चीजें उपलब्ध होती रहें ताकि वह अपना तथा अपने बाल बच्चों का पालन पोषण कर सके ।

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister initiated the debate on the draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan and my friend and colleague, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister will be replying to the debate at the end. I thought it would be proper if I intervened at this stage and referred to a few points in the criticism that had been made about the Third Plan in the course of the debate as I am a member of the Planning Commission and as one who is in charge of the finance portfolio, I am also responsible for almost all the criticism that might have been made against the Plan.

I do not understand how it is yet said that the Planning Commission is a super-cabinet or that it represents

[Shri Morarji Desai]

the Soviet pattern. I believe that nobody in the House says that he does not believe in planning. Even the leaders of the Swatantra Party who are opposed to this Third Plan and have declared that they will oppose it and will make it a plank in their election campaign in 1962 say that they believe in planning. They are offended when we say that they do not believe in planning. I accept them at their word, but it would have been easier for me to accept them at their word if they had said what planing they believe in or how they would like to replace this planning. Then I would have understood their opposition to the Planning Commission or the work that the Planning Commission has put before this House. As it is, the criticism made by them, by the two stalwarts of the Swatantra Party, has not much of a meaning, a constructive meaning, because they say they are opposed to this Third Five Year Plan but they do not say what it should be. Sir, they can certainly say that it is not their function to say that; they will say that when they havs the responsibility to carry out the Plan. Well, it may be a perfectly legitimate argument but it does not help us.

But one thing is certain, that nobody is opposed to planning. Well, Sir, that is one point gained. But to say that this Planning Commission is a super-cabinet is something which is against all the facts as they are. Sir, there is the Planning Commission which is headed by the Prime Minister as *ex-officio* Chairman. Then there are three Ministers who are members of this Planning Commission, I being one of them. Then there are other members who are not Ministers.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Those who are in it may not feel it to be a super-cabinet, but they do feel when they go out.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend feels it because one of the ex-Ministers said it. He never said it when he was a Minister. But I do not also know what the ex-Minister said, therefore I should not be unfair to him because I have not known exactly what he has said in this particular matter.

Acharya Kripalani: All this comes out when they fall out.

Shri Morarji Desai: Whoever falls out is free to say what he likes and, then, the people are also free to give whatever importance is to be given to people who fall out.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): It is not merely an ex-Minister who said like that, but Shri S. K. Patil, our Food Minister also had compared the Planning Commission with a mother-in-law on the floor of this House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): "Mother-in-law" is a sweeter name.

Shri Morarji Desai: Mothers-in-law now-a-days are worse than the daughters-in-law in the former days. I do not think the mother-in-law has any voice in this modern world. She is at the mercy of the daughter-in-law and the son. Therefore, if Shri Patil has said that the Planning Commission is like a mother-in-law, I think he is perfectly right. Then there is no question of its being a super cabinet it cannot be a criticism of the Planning Commission.

Acharya Kripalani: He was talking of a mother-in-law of a man and not that of a women. (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarji Desai: I am also talking of the mother-in-law of a man. One can always use words in the proper way and one can always twist them.

Mr. Speaker: That largely depends upon experience.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, I agree there entirely with you, but experience has not always made people

wiser. Sometimes experience has made people bitter; they should not be, but it does make people bitter.

Sir, in the matter of this Planning Commission, the policy which should govern the Third Five Year Plan is not made by the Planning Commission, it is made by the Cabinet. As a matter of fact, it is a policy which is accepted by this hon. House. It is not of the Cabinet even, it is of the House. The House has accepted that policy. It is within that policy that the Planning Commission thinks and works.

Then again, Sir, on the matter of resources it is not the Planning Commission which decides the resources. There is a group which works on it. The group consists of experts from the Finance Ministry and others and also from the Planning Commission. Even then, unless the Finance Minister and the Cabinet accept the target of the resources the Planning Commission cannot say that these resources will be there. Therefore, how the Planning Commission is a super-cabinet, I cannot understand.

Then again, the Plan is drafted by the Planning Commission and has to be accepted by the Cabinet. The Cabinet is free to change it where it likes. It gives a direction to the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission makes the changes accordingly. Therefore, to say that the Planning Commission is a super-cabinet is to exhibit complete ignorance about its working or a prejudice which is expressed in these terms rather than expressing in correct terms that they do not want the Planning Commission. But, Sir, in the modern world, to say that one is opposed to planning would not pass anywhere and, therefore, they take shelter under this kind of criticism which, to my mind, is not very honest. That is all that I can say about this sort of criticism.

Then, there has been criticism about the resources mentioned in the report, that the resources are over-pitched or that they are over-estimated. There is a criticism about the foreign exchange component of the report. There has been a criticism about the execution of the Second Five Year Plan and the targets attained, and there has been a criticism about what the Third Five Year Plan is likely to achieve. All this, Sir, is very legitimate criticism. I am reminded of the book of Catherine Mayo who has written about *Mother India*. I cannot say that whatever she had written was all wrong. There was a lot of factual element in what she had written.

An Hon. Member: Distorted.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was distorted in the sense that it was out of all proportion to the other facts obtaining in the country. But that served a useful purpose. I would not say that they did not serve any useful purpose. There was a reply to it by some of our people making attacks against America in a similar way. Well, that was not right, because making counter allegations has no meaning. I take the criticism made in this honourable House, in this debate as a useful criticism, even if it accentuates only the faults in the Plan or the defects in the Planning or the disappointment as regards the execution of the Second Five Year Plan. I only wish that those who point out the defects also took stock of what has been achieved. If that is done it will be found that what has been achieved is not insignificant.

Sir, I do not want to minimise the defects because that does not help us in any way. As a matter of fact, the Government itself has given facts. It has not tried either to varnish them or to clothe them under different explanations. It has given the facts as they are, and it has done so because it does not want to be complacent in any way nor does is want to suggest that it has done something wonderful. But, Sir, it is certainly the claim of this Government that it has tried to do all that it can—somebody

[Shri Morarji Desai]

else could have perhaps done better. But it is certainly the claim of this Government that we have tried to do as much as we could with the capacity that we have. I have no quarrel with those people who might say that our capacity is less. I cannot have any quarrel with that view, the judgment of theirs. Of course, it is all a matter of judgment, and I cannot say that my capacity is greater than what they say they have. Whatever it may be, to say that this Government is complacent, to say that it is unmindful of all these things, would not be in keeping with the facts as they are put by the Government before this hon. House.

Take the matter of production. The yields in agriculture may be taken first. In foodgrains, there has been a rise of over three per cent., a little more than three per cent. For some crops it is even higher. For cotton, the rise is nearly nine per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Over what period?

Shri Morarji Desai: From year to year. I am saying per year rise. For jute it is 7·5 per cent. For sugarcane and oilseeds, it is about 4·5 per cent. For rubber, about 5·5 per cent. For coffee, about 14 per cent.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Is it for 1958 or 1959?

Shri Morarji Desai: Up to 1958-59. I am not taking the figures for 1959-60 because I have not got them exactly. It is true that in cotton the target was placed at 65 lakh bales. I believe that that was a target which was pitched too high. I do not say that because we have failed to reach the target, the target was high. But the target as it was placed could not have been reached. We were producing only 21:9 lakh bales in 1947 when this country was divided, that is, in the divided country. We produced 47:1 lakh bales in 1958-59. It cannot be said that the progress is insignificant— from 21 lakhs to 47 lakhs. But last year, 1959-60, happened to be a very abnormal year for cotton. We lost 10 lakhs to 11 lakh bales of cotton or more than that only because there was unusual rain in the last week or more than that only because there when the cotton crop used to get ready in Madhya Pradesh or in the Nagpur part of the then Bombay State and also in parts of Gujarat which produce large amounts of cotton in those months, with the result that, as I said, ten lakh bales of cotton were less. This is a matter of fact. It is not the fault of the Government. Government could not have avoided it. We are trying still to take steps to see that we use such seeds as might resist this sort of abnormal rainfall, but it is not easy to find out such breeds as would be successful very quickly; and then one has also to see that in these experiments the peasants do not suffer because we cannot make an experiment at the cost of the peasants. Therefore, one has to be fully sure about the result of the new strains before they can be asked to use them. If the weather behaves well this year there will be a better crop of cotton. I have no doubt about it but one cannot guarantee that at all.

If we look at jute, from 16·6 lakh bales of jute, we reached 51·6 lakh bales of jute. Is this a small achievement? Yet, this is not being looked at. Take sugarcane. If you measure it in million tons of gur, then I can say that it rose from 5:8 million tons of gur in 1947-48 to 7:2 million tons of gur in 1958-59. All this is used up. As a matter of fact, production goes on rising, and more is required. Why is more required in spite of this larger production? Because more of it is being used. More of it is not being used by those people who have been using it even before, but others are using it. I wish more of other people use it and use it still more. But we cannot immediately get all these results as we want it. It is true that we want a socialist form of society in this country.

Then it is said that there are many disparities. Disparities are there. Nobody denies it. But is it the expectation of anybody that these disabilities will be removed immediately, or within five or ten years? If anybody imagines that, then I would say that his conception is quite different from mine or from that of the Government. I do not think that that can be done. What can be achieved can be achieved but what cannot be achieved will be impossible to be achieved and should not be thought of being achieved. But we are trying to go towards that goal. When we say that we want to be a welfare State, it is argued that we are not a welfare State. When do we say that we are a welfare State? We want to be a welfare State. But progressing towards it, we cannot be judged as if we are a welfare State. If we are going to be judged like that, then we will certainly be found wanting. We may be found wanting even in spite of best efforts. But that is all; all human endeavour will be found wanting.

The standard should be whether we are found wanting normally, or whether we are abormally found wanting; that would be the main criterion. That should be the main criterion. Otherwise, the work of nobody could be judged in its proper perspective. When we make the Third Five Year Plan, what should be our attitude towards it? If we are going to judge it as an ideal matter, then nobody will be able to frame the third Five Year Plan. If we are going to judge the second Five Year Plan about its achievements, if it is thought that it should be achieved completely according to the targets which were set, I do not think it could be a possible expectation. After all, we started the first Five Year Plan two years after the period had begun. The first Five Year Plan was the first attempt at planning and a novel planning in a democratic country. No democratic country has tried to do planning in the manner in which we are doing.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Quite.

Shri Morarji Desai: Exactly; if that is your point, I hope my hon. friend will be wiser. As a matter of fact, he was a great socialist and he twitted me before that I was not a socialist. He belonged to the Independent Labour Party in England also. Today, now....

Shri M. R. Masani: I have learnt better now. You too will learn in course of time.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, he may have gone softer but not better. That is all I would say.

Mr. Speaker: Both seem to have learnt.

Shri Morarji Desai: Both have learnt, but one has gone forward and the other has gone backward.

Shri M. R. Masani: It depends on which way you face.

Shri Morarji Desai: Quite true. I face only in one direction but my hon. friend faces in several directions. That is the difference, again. He can turn about. I cannot turn back. I am always going forward. That is what I do. He was very fond of planning in those days. But suddenly, he begins to think.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri M. R. Masani: Not suddenly, 20 years have passed. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Morarji Desai: Ideas have changed.

Shri M. R. Masani: We learn in 20 years.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know, but 20 years should have given better wisdom.

Shri Tyagi: He was as troublesome then as he is today!

Shri Morarji Desai: It is in the nature of some people. I cannot do anything about it. In the matter of production also, if we look at official statistics and judge from that, the picture may not be as good; that does not disclose the proper state of things, because the official statistics of production in industries—the industrial production index—includes and puts too much weight on traditional industries such as cotton and jute textiles because they are the oldest industries here and the production there has been less than average; that is, the advance in that has been less than average, and that brings down the total production. But, if you look at the production in other industries which have come up like chemicals or vehicles or engineering, you will find most tremendous progress made.

12.50 hrs.

I would now like to give some figures. The progress will be obvious, if we are going to talk of figures and believe in them.

Take electricity. The installed capacity has registered a percentage increase over 1950-51, in 1960-61, of about 152 per cent., but the electricity actually generated has registered a percentage increase of 215 per cent. It will show that we are using even capacity better now than what we were doing before.

If you look at railway freight carried, you will find that 78 per cent. more freight is carried today than was carried in 1950-51.

If you look at finished steel, we are producing 160 per cent. more steel today than in 1950-51; in the case of paper it is 181 per cent. more, in the case of iron ore, 300 per cent. more, in the case of coal 66 per cent. more, in the case of diesel engines 500 per cent. more, in the case of electric motors 700 per cent. more, in the case of electric transformers 654 per cent. more, in the case of sulphuric acid 304 per cent. more, in the case of soda ash 433 per cent. more, in the case of bicycles 940 per cent. more, and in the case of cement 226 per cent. more.

If these percentages are seen, they will show what has been achieved. I would certainly admit that in coal, we have achieved less than we had to achieve.

Mr. Speaker: Were all the cotton and cotton fabrics in the public sector or the private sector?

Shri Morarji Desai: Cotton and cotton fabrics are all in the private sector; they are not in the public sector. But I do not want to make any distinction between the two, because both are complementary and both are required. I am not one of those who go by any prejudice about the one or the other. But even there, my hon. friend says that he believes in heavy industries. He says that. I am glad that he admits that much, but he says that Government should do only those industries which the private sector is not able to do. What is the meaning of it?

Shri M. R. Masani: Perfectly obvious.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know why it should be perfectly obvious. It is perfectly ovbious only to those who are concerned only with private profits, but it is not obvious to those who think more of public revenues, because, after all, public revenues must not be utilised in a manner which would be to the detriment of the tax-payer. They must be utilised also for the benefit of the tax-payer. After all, tax is gathered not to take out money from the tax-payer but to use it for the benefit of the tax-payer so that he is able to earn more and pay a percentage more to Government. That is how taxes are utilised, and that is why taxes are levied. If Government were to do only those things which the private sector did not find profitable to do or did not have the means to do, then Government will have to take out much more from them, that is, from the private sector itself, in fact, far more than they are paying today,

and then, my hon. friend will again grouse. It cannot be said that all the losses should be suffered by Government and all the bread-and-butter-line should go to the private sector. That would be a very wrong thing.

But, by and large, all the processing industries are in the private sector. They are not in the public sector at all. But, take for example, machine-tools. If this Government had not come forward to establish the machine-tool factory at Bangalore which they did, things would not have advanced in this country at all as they have advanced. I know what had happened when the machine-tool factory was put up. Some people came to me and told me that they were going to be injured by this public sector factory, and, therefore, we should not do anything like that, or at any rate, we should not prepare the machine-tools which they were preparing. I told them that they were not correct in this estimate, because we require more and more machine-tools in this country as we progress further, and, therefore, this factory also will not be enough. And what happened? Within two years after the starting of this factory, those very factories had to ask the Government factory to supply them those machine-tools, and to fulfil their orders, because they could not cope with the orders, because the demand was rising. We shall require more machine-tools factories in this country, and it is not possible for the private sector to cope with it. Should we, therefore, retard the progress of this country by leaving it only to this sort of a venture where people may take to it or not take to it? Government must do it.

Further, look again at the machine-tool factory which Government have put up at Bangalore. Its progress is something phenomenal. In the early years, it was thought that it would make a profit only in 1960-61, or it will reach the target then. But it reached thrice that target two years ago. That is what it has done. And it began to make a profit three years ago. That is what that factory has achieved.

The same thing is true of the Penicillin factory near Poona. There, for some time, it got into a mishap, and, then there was heavy criticism, but it has immediately recovered and today it is making very good progress, much better progress, in fact, than any private sector factory. But it is possible that there are some public sector factories in which the progress may not be as fast, but this is a matter of time. In every work which is acknowledged to be difficult by my hon. friend himself, and which is, therefore, to be left to Government, for that again to be judged on the same basis as a light industry would not be a fair comparison at all.

Take steel, in which we have fallen back perhaps by a year, in our production. We ourselves said that. We are not trying to hide the fact. This is quite a new line. If with an investment of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores in the three Plants, several things do not come up in time, where we have also to do with all sorts of foreign technicians, and also machinery, and where we have also got to deal with our own people who have got to be technically trained, and if some time lag takes place there, it should not be so severely judged as is being judged here. I would only say that there should be a more sympathetic appreciation of the fact.

In the matter of coal, we have not achieved what we were out to achieve. But even there, it will require a lot of preliminary work. It was not foreseen because there was not perhaps that much of experience. We are all gaining more and more experience. And should we not get more and more experience? It should not be very costly, I agree, because that would again harm the country. But has it

[Shri Morarji Desai]

been costly? I do not think that it has been a costly experiment. It is going to produce more and more, and we do not, therefore, say that we should not make more effort and we should not achieve more. There are some shortfalls. I would not say that there are no shortfalls, but I am quite sure that this has all been taken into consideration and provided for in the Third Five Year Plan, and I have no doubt that there will be a better account given in the Third Plan achievement than was done in the Second Plan. That is how we go on progressing. But if we are not going to consider this matter in this light, it will be impossible to judge anything properly. After all, what do we want in this country? We want more and more prosperity to be achieved. Therefore, we want more and more progress in agriculture; we want more and more progress in industries, both big and small, both heavy and light, and cottage industries. This is what we want. Are we going in that direction or are we not? My hon. friend found fault with the fourth steel plant which is proposed for the Third Five Year Plan. I do not see why he does so. He says that it will be redundant. I do not think so. On the contrary, we will still be short of steel after the fourth plant—at the end of it—because so much more steel will be required in all the industries that will be put up.

13 hrs.

Shri M. R. Masani: Wait and see.

Shri Morarji Desai: We have waited and seen and we have suffered because we did not put up a steel factory during the First Five Year Plan period. That is why we are suffering today.

Shri M. R. Masani: That does not prove that a fourth is necessary now.

Shri Morarji Desai: We shall require more and more for twenty years and even then we will not be surplus in steel, however much we may produce. Therefore, it is no use saying that steel will be in surplus at the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Then again he said that it is capital intensive. It is so. But it is necessary. So is electric power capital-intensive. Both are capital-intensive, but they help other industries which are not capital-intensive. If we do not produce the machinery, how are we going to build up our industries?

What do we propose to do? Take our textile industry and our jute industry. What is the position today? In spite of their being 100 years old, it is only now that they are producing the machinery that they require, after some planning. For 100 years, they were depending on foreign imports for every spare part. If this had continued, how can we be independent in regard to this? The result has been that the textile and jute industries are in a bad state today. They have got to be rejuvenated. Who is responsible for that? The Government have got to advance the money to all these people to rejuvenate them and to change the machinery. If we had our own machine-making industry at that time, we would have been much better off and we would have been producing cheaper textile and cheaper jute goods. That is what would have been the position.

Now, what do we want to do with our other industries? If we do not have the base—steel and electric energy—required for these purposes, how can our industries go forward? I do not know. The private sector, for which my hon. friend shows great concern, would be nowhere if these industries are not there. Therefore, these industries have to be established.

My hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, said that we should consolidate our gains before we go forward. I agree that in theory it is all right. But is there any contradiction between consolidation alone and consolidation and development going on side by

side? Take the question of education. If it is said that we should wait for expansion of our educational facilities until we have made our educational system perfect, where will this country be? Should we stop and not have more and more schools until we have bettered our educational machinery? We cannot do that. We cannot afford to do that. We have got to spread education as fast as we can, and at the same time, go on improving the educational machinery as best as we can. We are not in a position where we can sit down and consider matters very quietly and be satisfied with the progress that is made.

My hon. friends themselves have complained that the benefits have not reached all the people. How can we sit down before the benefits have reached all the people? We have got to make these benefits reach all the people. It is not enough that you and I are educated; it is not enough that a million people are educated. It is necessary that all have to be educated. Until the last man is educated, we have got to go on.

It is, therefore, that we have got to go on expanding all the while and we cannot consolidate only.

Acharya Kripalani: I am afraid your example is not on all fours. If you were a private investor, you would see that your plant works to full capacity before you put up another plant. (*Interruption*). Because it is public money, it does not matter whether the plant works to full capacity or not. You go on. You have the privilege of talking and we cannot reply.

Shri Morarji Desai: I thought my hon. friend was going to give an explanation. But he stood up and made another speech.

Acharya Kripalani: I did not.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think it was fair to me. Yet, I have great respect for him because he was my leader. (*Interruptions*). It is not right when he says that a private investor would do this and that the government sector tries to utilise money because it has no care for the money. This is not very fair.

Acharya Kripalani: Ask the people.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not say that you have to expand it before you have utilised the full capacity. But we cannot wait for ten years to do the expansion. If we expand a steel factory today, it is not that the expansion is going to come into effect now. The expansion will come into effect after the factory will have worked fully for two or three years. After that it will come, because if we begin to work from now, the result will be seen after five or six years. Therefore, the implementation is done at the end of it.

It is not only in the public sector that there has been delay. Take the private sector.

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore, it is best to complete nothing. Go on.

Shri Morarji Desai: That, again, does not follow. Satire is no logic (*Interruptions*). My hon. friend is a master of satire. I cannot compete with him in that. I know that he has excelled in it from very early times. I greatly admired it but I did not approve of it at any time.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): It need not be copied.

Shri Morarji Desai: That does not help us in any way. Ridicule is a good thing for the person who makes it, but not for the cause for which it is made. Ridicule does not bring in good results anywhere. I am only pleading with him: let him utilise his great capacity not for ridiculing but for supporting in a very wise way, of which he is capable if he does not allow his capacity for ridicule to overcome his capacity for wisdom. Then it will be very good; I have no doubt about it.

Acharya Kripalani: You can lecture.

Shri Morarji Desai: Coming to the question of resources, I would say that the resources in taxation, as they are put in the Third Five Year Plan, of Rs. 1650 crores between the States and the Centre cannot be called by any means to be very easy. It will certainly put a burden on the country, but the burden is not such as cannot be borne, and the burden has got to be borne if we have to go ahead. All people who have to develop themselves cannot rest and enjoy all that they earn. They have got to save from it and go ahead. That is what we have go to do. If it had been possible to take the money only from the rich, that would have been what Government would have done. But that would not have been enough at any time. If all the rich people are deprived of all that they have, we will not be able to do anything even for one year. Those are all the riches we possess in this country.

It is, therefore, that everybody has to bear the burden. If everybody does not bear the burden, then we cannot go ahead. It is not even good for the self-respect of everybody if he does not bear the burden, because he will not be able to enjoy it at the cost of somebody else; without working for it even a little, he is not in a position to enjoy the fruits of it. That is how we can develop.

Therefore, I say that we are determined to have the resources that we have estimated. It will be for this hon. House to decide it. But I cannot today say how they will be obtained. It is not possible for me to disclose all the budgets of the five years from now on. As a matter of fact, if I tried to do that even unconsciously, I would have to vacate my seat and get out of the House. Therefore, I cannot give any indication of how these resources will be raised. But they have to be raised.

Of course, the question about direct taxes and indirect taxes is very relevant. I do not say that it is not relevant. But who has ever said that all this will raised through indirect taxation? One has only said that more will have to be from indirect taxation than from direct taxation, because that is the position in the country. You cannot take all this money or more of it from direct taxation, because there is not that scope for it. If there was, I would certainly have done that. I am prepared to learn from any hon. Member if he can teach me about it and do it. But, in an under-developed country, as I have said often, if is necessary to have indirect sources of taxation. And, after all, indirect taxes are not paid only by the poor; they are paid more by the rich also. They are paid as things are used by people; and, therefore, it is more of those people who can afford who pay some. Indirect taxes like excise on steel are paid more by Government, by public sector factories than by others. Ultimately, they are paid by consumers. All taxes are paid by consumers. One cannot say that they are not paid by consumers. All taxes, therefore, become direct taxes in that sense. But this source of indirect taxation cannot be minimised as long as we have not reached a large level of high incomes for many people. That is what we have got to do and that will take a generation or two before we reach it. I have no doubt about it. If anybody can bring it about earlier, I shall be worshipping that man. That is all that I can say. (*Interruptions*).

My hon. friend argued in this connection about the prices. Prices are very relevant and they must be kept steady. I have no doubt about it. We must try to do that. But, when it is argued that something abnormal has happened in this country, I cannot agree with that.

My hon. friend, Shri Masani, tried to confuse the issue a bit by taking us to 1939.

Shri M. R. Masani: Naturally.

Shri Morarji Desai: Naturally for him.....

Shri M. R. Masani: For all of us.

Shri Morarji Desai: .....because he does not want to make a proper comparison. That is all that he wants to do. Take 1939. Were we responsible from 1939 to 1946? How can that comparison be true today?

Shri M. R. Masani: Will my hon. friend yield for a moment? If a doctor goes to administer a drug to a patient will he ignore the drug administered previously because he was not responsible for that? The condition of the patient is important; not the responsibility of the doctor.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The doctor must be a certified doctor.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): He is a certified doctor.

Shri Morarji Desai: The now doctor who goes has to take notice of the previous drug given. The previous drug might be disastrous also; it has to be taken note of by the doctor. (*Interruptions*). But I am sure my hon. friend has never done doctoring. I have done some doctoring myself; I believe in Nature cure.

Acharya Kripalani: May I submit that the inflation created by the previous Government should have been diminished by this Government. But, instead of that, it is adding to that inflation. The evil left by them should have been cured.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are many evils left and all of them cannot be cured.

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore, add!

Shri Morarji Desai: But, let us see what happened between the period 1939 to 1946, all over the world. Then, we can judge when it is a question of years. The wholesale prices in India rose—taking 1937 as base with 100—from 90 in 1938 to 381 in 1949. That was the rise. This is reflected in the inflation of war time. In the U.S.A., the index rose from 90 in 1938 to 180 in 1949; in the U.K. the index rose from 93 in 1938 to 212 in 1949. The rise in the U.K. was larger than in U.S.A. and the rise in India was larger than in U.S.A. or U.K. But, in France, the rise was far greater. The index went up from 142 in 1938 to 2,147 in 1949. In Japan, the index went up from 105 to 16,580. These are abnormal things. (*Interruptions*). But we were not so abnormal. On account of the war difficulties in this country and the war situation and the relations that existed between the Government and the people of this country, several things happened. And the war effort of the Government at that time, the British Government, also led to that. Therefore, it must also be seen that to compare today with 1938 figures will not be at all meaningful or will not be relevant. It is not right that we should do so. We should, therefore, compare ourselves only between 1948 and 1959.

Shri C. D. Pande: Maybe 1951 even—the Plan period.

Shri Morarji Desai: If we take the index of 1953 as 100 it will give the comparison. The index of wholesale prices for India rose from 92 to 109 between 1948 and 1959. The index for U.S.A. rose from 95 to 109; for France it rose from 65 to 127. This again is a new figure; it is not the old figure. The index for West Germany rose from 90 to 109. Thus, it will be seen—if I give some other figures for other countries roundabout India—that the figures are far greater. But, if one considers these, it will be found that the rise in this country is not a great as is made out to be. It has been there. We cannot afford to be complacent—I agree entirely. But there is no reason for saying that

[Shri Morarji Desai]

there has been a disaster. The disaster is made greater and emphasised by those who are shouting about it, instead of trying to state how it can be brought down. (*Interruptions*). They are trying all the while to accentuate it by exaggerating it. That again is a difficulty. (*Interruption*).

Acharya Kripalani: Your attention has been drawn to it!

Shri Morarji Desai: I am very thankful to my hon. friend for drawing my atention to it. I am grateful, not only thankful. Should not my hon. friend also have some responsibility in the matter? He is also running the Government of this country as a very responsible Member of this House who claims full attention from us. Therefore, he is also responsible. His responsibility is not merely that of criticising me or riduculing me. That is not his responsibility.

Acharya Kripalani: I am sorry; I did not mean any ridicule. But I am giving my argument.

Shri Morarji Desai: You are not ridiculing me at all.

Acharya Kripalani: The situation is ridiculous.

Shri Morarji Desai: When I say, 'me', I do not mean 'me'. I mean Government.

Acharya Kripalani: Even now when the situation becomes ridiculous.....

Shri Morarji Desai: He said, the situation as created by us. Ultimately, it will be seen who is made ridiculous. We have got the sense of understanding the ridicules, at any rate, even if we have not the sense to make a ridicule.

Look at the other progress that we have made. Take the Railways. We made no locomotives in 1945-46 or 1946-47. We made 260 locomotives in 1958-59. Coaches then made were 238; now we are making 1,643. We made 2,520 wagons in 1946-47; we are now making 12,094 wagons; and we have a capacity now of 20,000 which we will soon be making. Therefore, it will be seen that the progress we are making in these sectors is not insignificant. That is what I want my hon. friend to bear in mind.

Then, I want to refer only to the matter of foreign exchange and finish my arguments. It is imagined that we are dependent only on foreign loans for our development which is not true. My hon. friend, Shri Masani, argued that our saving, according to him, comes to only Rs. 5,900 crores. That is according to him, which I do not agree. And, from that he says that we will require Rs. 5,500 crores more.

Shri M. R. Masani: Nearly Rs. 6,000 crores.

Shri Morarji Desai: Nearly Rs. 6,000 crores more to fulfil.....

Shri M. R. Masani: Not more but altogether.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all right. There is already Rs. 5,900 crores and with this Rs. 6,000 it becomes Rs. 11,900 crores. That is not our Plan. Out of this Rs. 500 crores for payment is included in the Plan; it is not outside the Plan. Therefore, there is something wrong in the figures. Let the hon. Member go on criticising as much as he likes; but let him not manipulate the figures. (*Interruptions*).

Shri M. R. Masani: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is absolutely a matter of fact.

Shri M. R. Masani: I have not quoted any figures from the air. I have quoted the figures of Professor Shenoy in his article in the "Times of India" on the 2nd and 3rd of August. I believe his figures to be more dependable than yours.

Shri Morarji Desai: Because he is his economic adviser. I know Professor Shenoy very well. I know that he is very clever. But I do not agree with him. That is all I can say.

Shri M. R. Masani: So, it is a matter of opinion.

Shri Morarji Desai: But there are 50 other economists who do not agree with him; it is not only I. But because he agrees with my hon. friend's views, so he has been taken up. Since Professor Shenoy has taken up the role of criticising the Government, he agrees with him. That is the only reason why he agrees with him.

Shri M. R. Masani: The hon. Minister has made a charge of manipulation against me. I quoted from an article published by a reputed economist. You can accept or reject his views but you cannot say that I have manipulated the figures.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am only saying he has given the figure of Rs. 6,000 crores, a simple arithmetic—Rs. 56,000 crores plus Rs. 5,900 crores make 11,900 crores.

Shri M. R. Masani: I said "nearly".

Shri Morarji Desai: What is "nearly"? Rs. 6,000 crores is not "nearly". It is not a small thing, running into so many crores. If I say that he was manipulating figures.....

Shri M. R. Masani: I had given the exact figure in my speech yesterday. The Minister may look it up. When he was referring to that today I said nearly Rs. 6,000 crores.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even then I would not have taken his figures.

Shri M. R. Masani: Look at the speech which I have made.

Shri Morarji Desai: Supposing that figure is correct. Does he mean to say that if we are able to collect only Rs. 5,900 crores, all by our efforts, from our internal resources, we will anyhow finish the Plan by taking Rs. 6,000 crores more from outside even if it is available?

Shri M. R. Masani: You might do that.

Shri Morarji Desai: That could not be done.

Shri M. R. Masani: Exactly.

Shri Morarji Desai: We shall take only what we want. It will mean that the Plan will be curtailed.

Shri M. R. Masani: Exactly.

Shri Morarji Desai: But I do not agree with him. I think the resources we have put down in the Plan will be fulfilled and we will be able to raise them. Therefore, there is no question of taking foreign loans, as he says. There cannot be foreign loans like that; we do not want it. We have to take the foreign loans because we require foreign exchange. If we did not require foreign exchange, we would not be justified in taking foreign loans. But, because of that, we have got to take it.

If we are taking PL 480 wheat, it is not for the pleasure of taking that loan. We have got to take it because we are short of wheat, because we required food; because we are able to get this wheat, we are able to go forward with greater ease, and we are thankful to the United States Government for this help. That help is useful to us in several ways and, therefore, we have taken it. But we would not be taking PL 480 wheat if we are producing sufficient foodgrains in this country.

Therefore, it is not for the pleasure of having foreign loans that we take them. We are really wanting to build up our internal resources. The loans that we say we will get, that is what we expect. But that does

[Shri Morarji Desai]

not mean that we will get it. If we do not get it, we will have to re-assess our Plan. That we will do. We will know within a year whether we are able to get it or not. Then we can come to this hon. House and say that this Plan has got to be re-assessed. That is how we look at it. But we are hopeful that we will get these external resources and we are very hopeful we will be able to raise the internal resources which we have mentioned in this Plan.

It was asked: we have increased our national income by 42 per cent, where has the money gone? Some people think that the direct taxes have not increased. That would not be right. It will be seen that the income assessed in 1946-47 was Rs. 483 crores and the income assessed in 1958-59 was Rs. 1,174 crores. It will, thus, be seen that the incomes assessed have increased greatly. Only from 1955-56, the income from direct and corporation taxes have increased by 42 per cent. It is not, therefore, a proper thing to say that income from this source has not increased at all or that it is not spread about. But it is a difficult exercise to make to find out where exactly all the income has gone. A little exercise was made by the Reserve Bank for the figures from 1953-54 to 1957-58 and I would like to give some of that data to show how the income is varying. But in all these matters, I must say that all the data that is being cited can only be illustrative. Therefore, I would not draw very large conclusions from these data. This was done by the Reserve Bank of India about two years ago. They divided those who pay income-tax into groups—bottom 70 per cent falling roughly in the income range of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum, the middle 20 per cent in income range of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 per annum and the top 10 per cent in the income range of over Rs. 25,000. The study shows that after tax the proportion of the total income commanded by the lowest group rose from 44·6 per cent to 45·7 per cent; for the middle group the proportion rose from 25·6 per cent to 26·7 per cent; for the top group the proportion fell from 29·51 per cent to 27·6 per cent. It will, thus, show that the trends are there. We must accentuate those trends, and that is what we are trying to do. But there cannot be quick results obtained in these matters. We have got to be a little bit patient but also persistent. And may I assure the hon. Members of this House that we are persistent and we are even somewhat impatient to do more? That is all I can say in this matter on this occosion.

13·36 hrs.

RE: ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: I want to make an announcement regarding the election of three members to the Central Advisory Board of Education which is being held in Committee Room No. 62. I find that so far only 171 Members have voted. Evidently, most of the hon. Members wanted to have the benefit of hearing the hon. Finance Minister's speech. I, therefore, propose to extend the time for voting till 4 p.m. today. Those hon. Members who have not cast their vote can do so now.

13·37 hrs.

MOTION RE: DRAFT OUTLINE OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Speaker, after having listened to the Finance Minister, I should like, with your permission, to divert my attention to the remarks made by the Prime Minister in initiating this debate. The Prime Minister remarked:

> "We are living in a tremendously changing world. That partly governs or should govern the pace of change. We dare not slow down or slacken."

These sentiments are unexceptionable and may I congratulate the Prime Minister not only on what he has said but on the discreet manner in which he has said them? Sir, it will be clear, and I hope the Finance Minister will agree with me that the pace of change is governed mainly by the State of our economy. Unless we make the economy more viable, it would be next to impossible to leap forward, and leap forward we must, for that is our manifest destiny.

I should dispose of an argument which has found some favour in this House at the outset. Hon. Members have pointed out that the target figure of Rs. 10,600 crores or 10,800 crores is rather low. We can certainly have Rs. 20,000 crores or 25,000 crores but in the process we have a doubling of the prices. Whom will it benefit? What we have to understand, Mr. Speaker, is whether as a result of the expenditure that we are incurring we have been benefited in real terms.

Now I do not wish to pick bones with my hon. friend, the Finance Minister. But I want to make it clear that we are in an awkward position. And here I rely not on statistics supplied by non-official sources but on statistics supplied by the Economic Survey. It is clear that since 1956 the year the Second Plan started, the wholesale prices mounted up by 23 per cent a reflection of the lack of balance in our implementation and formulation of our plans.

In 1958 according to the survey prices of foodgrains rose. In 1959 the prices rose mainly due to the rise in the prices of food articles and raw materials and not to any rise in foodgrains at all. Therefore from this it is clear that inflationary pressures were making themselves felt on a very much wider front and it would be folly to ignore such pressures especially when we are thinking of planning for a durable future. I do not deny for a moment that any process of development would lead to a realignment of prices. Some rise in prices in certain sectors is inevitable, but when the price rise is appreciable and takes place on an extremely wide front, surely we should take note of the situation and adjust our policy should be.

In addition, I should like to point out to my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, that while it is true that for certain purposes comparisons with other countries might be useful, it is also true to suggest that these do not by themselves tell the whole story. During the past two years in industrial countries while the prices have been steady our prices have been mounting steadily and continuously. This has very great repercussion on exports and certainly, since we desire to expand our exports, we should take note of the danger signals.

I do not wish to trouble this House with more figures, but I should like to point out that while it is true that at this stage we should certainly put down and curb deficit financing, it is not merely to curb deficit financing. The problem is much wider than that of minimising budgetary deficit. A reduction in deficit financing will not do the trick of restoring health to our economy.

In 1957-58 we had deficit spending of the order of Rs. 496 crores. In 1958-59 it was Rs. 139 crores and in 1959-60 Rs. 113 crores according to the economic surveys that have been presented to us. Probably this year the deficit spending will be much less. But do let us realise that the inflationary pressures have gathered momentum and certainly in those years of large deficit spending we were in a more advantageous position because we had foreign exchange resources and these resources could be used to cushion the effects of deficit spending by allowing the import of consumption and wage goods. What is our foreign exchange position today? Our foreign exchange resources are very slender. We have Rs. 270 crores only, out of which about Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 40 crores had to be kept as workable reserves and we have only Rs. 230 crores to operate upon—only

[Shri Krishnaswami]

Rs. 30 crores more than what we have fixed as a statutory minimum. I am willing to admit that the Government may succeed in doing away with deficit spending, but even if there is no deficit spending in a period of development every act of investment must lead to an increase of money incomes. When once we realise that every act of investment leads to an increase in money incomes we are at once faced with the question of what the priority should be. The great defect about the draft Plan is that it has not had its attention concentrated on priorities properly. We ought to realise that in a period where there are such severe inflationary perssures it is more than essential that we should concentrate our attention on producing wage goods and consumption goods as quickly as possible; otherwise, the pressures will be accentuated. the cost of living will mount up and instead of our being able to achieve anything in real terms we would have only the satisfaction of having spent money. That by itself is not something in which we can take much satisfaction.

Many figures have been quoted to show that there have been increases in agricultural output and in agricultural production. While these figures are impressive they are not by themselves very conclusive. It is absolutely essential in this period, especially if we wish to create domestic surpluses for the purpose of increasing our exports, that agricultural production and animal husbandry should have the highest priority. The Finance Minister referred to the fact that our traditional exports had not increased appreciably. I should like to point out that it is absolutely essential that we should devote our attention to traditional exports also because they have a steady market and it is quite possible to increase our traditional exports. Only about two years ago we realised our folly in not having relaxed restrictions on export of oilseeds with the result that we got a handsome balance of Rs. 40 crores by the sale of oilseeds. What had previouly dropped to Rs. 10 crores suddenly shot up to Rs. 40 crores. This in itself is a sufficient gain to consider.

When we suggest that there ought to be greater priority devoted to agriculture, hon. Members opposite point out that large funds have been allotted to agricultural production that all these funds are not spent and that is the reason why there has not been an increase in output as much as we should wish. I want to join issue with my hon. friends on this matter. Certainly a large amount has been spent on agriculture, but in spite of our having spent so much on agriculture how comes it that the average yield per acre has not increased appreciably since 1951, the year the First Five Year Plan? One has only to examine the figures to realise that this has not occurred. Let us also realise that when we talk of technological advances it is rather strange that agriculture which contributes about 54 per cent. of our national income has not been able to increase very much in productivity. We are still producing one-fifth or one-sixth of what advanced countries produce. What is the reason for a sizable proportion of these resources or funds not being utilised? I want the Government to introspect for a while and to find out what the reason is. Let me remind them that mere allocation of money is not enough to grow corn or rice or wheat. The problem is one of organisation; and a great defect about this plan and of all those who are planners here is that organisation of agriculture has not been considered seriously. I have to point out that in the case of organisation of agriculture one has to devote much more attention than even in the case of building of factories. It is relatively easier to build a steel mill and to run it than to organise agriculture on a sufficiently large scale. In this connection, I should like to suggest to the hon. Members on the other side that the main defect about the whole of agriculture has been the fact that we have neg-

lected to organise the districts. The districts are the epitome of India not Delhi, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. The district administration is relatively weak. No member of the Indian Administrative Service wishes to continue in the districts for a sufficient period, acquire knowledge of the needs and aspirations of the people there, try to find out how to mobilise enthusiasm for increasing output and also find out how all these things should be done. It is a difficult problem. I would suggest to my hon. friend that the great inflow of the Indian Administrative Service into Secretariat posts is a great bane of our modern administration. Indeed, I would suggest to them, to the Government in particular, that the time has come to overhaul our administration and if members of the Indian Administrative Service require incentive payments to be in the districts then just as the British tried to give special overseas allowances to Indian civil servants so too we should give our collectors incentive payment to remain in the districts.

13.40 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

The man of knowledge is certainly a power for good and the permanent service in the districts will contribute its quota towards mobilising enthusiasm in the various areas. My hon. friend spoke of public co-operation being enlisted. I agree that public co-operation should be enlisted. But if we wish to enlist public co-operation, where else can we enlist public co-operation except in the rural areas and how can we enlist public co-operation in rural areas, unless we give the people a feeling that what they are producing will bring something more for them unless we give them a feeling that they are participating in the plan genuinely, unless we give them a feeling that it is not merely broadcasts over the All India Radio that will do the trick, but their own efforts and their own enthusiasm. And this can be done, Mr. Chairman, only if we are prepared to change our angle of vision in the matter of organisation of agriculture and increased agricultural production. Sir, if we consider it from a very detached point of view it ought to be clear to any hon. Member that the Food and Agriculture Ministry is one of the poorest ministries in every State in India. In fact, it is a Ministry which does not attract the best talent in our administration. If only we had a better sense of proportion, if only we had a better idea of priorities,. I am certain that we would have been able to mobilise people to organise the districts better, to organise the rural population for producing more yield per acre and it is a very significant commentary on our planning that in spite of ten years of planning we have not been able to increase the average yield per acre all these days.

Well, Sir, I have spoken something abuot agricultural production. But I would like now, with your permission, to planning branch a bit to certain aspects of the domestic surpluses that we have to create in order to get foreign exchange surpluses. I am certain, Mr. Chairman, if we organise our agriculture properly and if we are able to get enough domestic surpluses, we would have sufficient foreign exchange to spend on import-saving industries. Now, on this question of setting up of import-saving goods industries, I have to join issue with the Planning Commission. I want to point out to the Planning Commission. that it is most important for them to bear in mind that there is what is known as a time horizon. Let us realise that a time horizon is more important. It is not what we will produce in 1970 that is important. It is what we will produce in 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965, and it is essential that their attention should be concentrated precisely on those industries which are able to yield products in the near future. In a period of great inflationary pressures it is necessary that those who plan should have their eyes riveted on these immediate needs. Otherwise, there is a likelihood of our coming up against great difficulties and of even the Plan not being fulfilled because of inadequacy of resources.

[Shri Krishnaswami]

Now, Sir, what are the capital goods that we should certainly spend on immediately for the purpose of nourishing wage goods industries. My hon. friend the Finance Minister referred to the fact that textile mills and jute mills did not have any facilities for renovating their plants. Now it is a very sorry commentary that we have not as yet concentrated enough attention on producing first rate equipment, first-rate automatic equipment for textile mills and for jute mills in our own country. We have concentrated attention on heavy goods industries which whatever their other virtues can be made to yield dividends in 1970, 1971 1972 or thereabouts. And even when we produce those machines, there is a possibility, nay, there is a probability, that these machines may be obsolete, for the rate of technological advance is so great and obsolesence is a marked feature of most machine-building industries. I only wish that the Planning Commission had thought of devoting more attention towards the setting up of textile fabricating plants, sugar fabricating factories and cement fabricating plants. We would be doing a very great service not only in saving foreign exchange, but also helping in creating a balanced demand for wage goods like food, cloth and sugar with requisite supplies. This in itself, Mr. Chairman, would give a new dynamism to our economy. Ideas of rationalisation would undergo a change if it is found that there are industries within our own country which produce most modern equipment for textile factories, for sugar factories and for other plants. Instead of that we seem to have riveted our attention on distant projects and talk of technological advance compelling us to produce machines in sometime in the seventies.

I want to ask only certain questions. One cannot understand why in the midst of so much need for foreign exchange we have been spending scare resources in foreign exchange on organisation on that most risky of all endeavours, oil exploration. Why should we not have tapped the various countries and companies if we are so minded to undertake oil exploration, instead of running the risk ourselves? After all, if we have borrowed from abroad, from either Russia or Rumania, credit we would certainly have to pay and that would be a strain on our foreign economy.

I do not minimise for a moment, Mr. Chairman, the importance of foreign aid. But let this House remember and let the Government realise that while foreign aid is important it is necessary for us to create export surplus even for financing our maintenance imports. My hon. friend the Finance Minister in his speech referred to the fact that foreign aid on a large scale was necessary and desirable. I agree with him; but along with it there are certain obligations that we have to fulfil. On page 53 of the draft of the third Five Year Plan, it is pointed out that we would have to have maintenance imports to the tune of about Rs. 3,570 crores for the very purpose of running the various factories in our country. How are we going to meet the demands? How it is possible to satisfy the demands of these various factories. According to the figures supplied it is clear that we would have a deficit of nearly Rs. 500 crores and it works out on an average of Rs. 100 crores. I, therefore, suggest, Sir, that it is absolutely essential that we should rethink on these matters and that we should devote more attention to the problem of agriculture which should have a higher priority and that these various other methods of promoting exports should be explored much more.

Now, Sir, planning certainly in its wake brings burdens which we will have to bear. I would like to point out to hon. Members in this House that it is not right to affirm as they have done that the rise in prices is due only to taxes. One of my hon. friends yesterday pointed out that the rise in prices was due to the fact that excise duties and indirect taxes were

of the order of Rs. 300 crores. If a rise in prices had occurred when there was no inflation, I am certain there would have been a great slump in all the commodity markets. But what is it that is facing our economy today? We are only having shortages everywhere and that is because of the great inflationary trends which has overwhelmed us.

I would like to give this House a simple example. A rise in price of sugar by two annas per seer would certainly bring in its wake, Mr. Chairman, a transference of income to manufacturers or traders to the tune of Rs. 23.8 crores. Since our annual consumption of sugar is about 21 odd million tons it would be a transference of Rs. 23·8 crores to the manufacturers or traders. Those of us who are allergic to commodity taxation would do well to remember that if this amount is transferred to the exchequer it would have minimised budgetary deficits and possibly slowed down the pace of inflation. I want those who think that indirect taxation is always bad to bear in mind that in an inflationary period it may be necessary for us to avail ourselves of some of these indirect taxes to curb inflation and to see to it that there is not a growth of inequality. Inflation, in my judgment, has created more inequalities of income than any other cause. And I think that notwithstanding the numerous measures taken, the numerous direct taxes imposed, there has been greater inequality in our society precisely because we have shut our eyes to inflation. While I agree with the Prime Minister that at times in a developing economy there will be a realignment of prices, some rise in prices in certain commodities, the general inflationary pressure that we are witnessing today is not to be welcomed, and the planners would have done well to have riveted their eyes on our immediate needs and created a new sense of dynamism amongst all.

Mr. Chairman: Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri Pahadia (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I suggest that some back-benchers also should be given a chance?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, सदन में किसी भी सदस्य को इस में तो शंशय नहीं है कि योजना की आवश्यकता है और ऐसा कोई सदस्य नहीं है जो कि उसके लाभ को न समझता हो । मैं समझता हूं कि योजना से इस देश को बड़ा भारी लाभ हुआ है । मैं वित्त मंत्री, श्री मुरार जी देसाई, का आभारी हूं कि उ होंने आंकड़ों से यह प्रमाणित कर दिया है कि योजना से क्या क्या लाभ हुआ है ।

लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिन पर हम को और योजना आयोग को इस समय विचार करना है । योजना आयोग के लोग दफ्तर में बैठे केवल कागजी आंकड़ों पर विश्वास करते हैं और उन को देश और दुनिया की कोई खबर नई होती । उन को सारे देश की ग्रामीण जनता के बारे में कोई पता नहीं है । इस देश में सात लाख गांव हैं और उन गांवों की जनता जो कुछ कहती है उस को सुनने का हमें मौका नहीं मिलता है ।

आप यहां पर हमारे सामने योजना का प्रारूप रखते हैं और हम उस पर बोलते हैं और बोल कर चले जाते हैं । लेकिन क्या कभी आप हमारे बोलने का कोई हिसाब देखते हैं और उस को योजना में शामिल करने की बात सोचते हैं । यदि आप यह नहीं सोचते हैं तो देश के साथ बड़ा विश्वासघात कर रहे हैं, और इस प्रकार यह योजना हमारे लिये घातक बन जायंगी ।

इस देश के साथ लाख गांवों की जनता के रक्त की अन्तिम बून्द तक निकाल कर आप शहरों में खर्च करना चाहते हैं । क्या यही आप की योजना है ? अगर आप ऐसा विश्वास रखते है तो यह काम अधिक दिन

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

चलने वाला नहीं है । मैं गांवों में जा कर लोगों से कहता हूं कि योजना ने हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा पलट दिया है । लेकिन कहां का नक्शा पलटा है ? दिल्ली का, या उन का नक्शा पलटा है जो योजना कमीशन के मेम्बर हैं, या उन का नक्शा पलटा है जो दफ्तर में बैठ कर योजना बनाते हैं, या ठेकेदारों का नक्शा पलटा है, या जो योजना में काम में लगाये जाते हैं उन का नक्शा पलटा है ? लेकिन हमारे देहात के भाइयों का नक्शा अभी तक नहीं पलटा है । जब मैं गांवों में जाता हूं तो लोगों से कहता हूं कि योजना ने हिन्दुस्तान को स्वर्ग बना दिया है । लेकिन इस पर गांव वाले कहते हैं कि "भाई वह स्वर्ग हम को आंखों से तो दिखायी नहीं देता, हम को भी तो वह स्वर्ग दिखाओ ।"

आज हमारे विकास खंडों में जहां विकास खंड कायम किये गये हैं धूल उड़ रही है । अधिकारी शहरों के रहने वाले हैं । जो जीपें उन को मिली हैं उन में फिरते हैं और वहीं गांवों में बैठ कर गांव वालों को दिखाते हैं कि देखो हम तुम्हारे रुपये का क्या उपयोग कर रहे हैं । तुम्हारे खून से हम किस तरह से पनप रहे हैं । यदि यही हमारी योजना है तो विश्वास रखिये कि यह योजना हम को आगे नहीं ले जायेगी ।

मैं योजना का सब से बड़ा समर्थक हूं । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि योजना संतुलित होनी चाहिये, वह देश वासियों की योजना होनी चाहिये, खाली शहरों की योजना नहीं होनी चाहिये । आप देखें कि दिल्ली में तो डामर की सड़कें हैं, बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बन रही हैं, विज्ञान भवन है जहां विज्ञान का कोई काम नहीं होता, कृषि भवन है जहां हल नहीं चलाया जाता, उद्योग भवन है जहां कोई चीज नहीं बनाई जाती । आलीशान मकान बन रहे हैं । जमुना पर पुल बन रहा है, दूसरा सब्जी मंडी के पास बन रहा है और तीसरा निजामुद्दीन में बन रहा है, लेकिन बुंदेल खंड का इलाका है जो नदियों के कैदखाने में बन्द है । इसी तरह से बघेलखंड का इलाका है । आप की उधर नजर नहीं जाती । जब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कहते हैं कि हमारा पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है हमें सहायता की जाय, तो वह कहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारा खयाल नहीं करती । इसलिये हम पिछड़े हुए बने हैं । मेरे पास एक किताब है जिस का नाम है—ट्रेंड्स इन इकानामी इन उत्तर प्रदेश—। उस में लिखा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सन् १९५०-५१ में पर कैपिटा आमदनी १०४ थी, जोकि सन् १९५८-५९ में घट कर ८८·२ हो गयी है, अर्थात् १२ प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय में कमी हुई । दूसरा आंकड़ा मेरे पास है जिस में भारत सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की आमदनी का ब्यौरा है । इस में दिया गया है कि यह पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की आय देश की आय का १८ प्रतिशत थी और अब १५ प्रतिशत रह गयी है । इस के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार हम से कहती है कि इन योजनाओं के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश तो पिछड़ रहा है । आगे नहीं जा रहा है । बाहर के लोग तो कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सब कुछ है । वह कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश दैट इज इंडिया दैट इज भारत । और तारीफ यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश आगे नहीं जा रहा है ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं । वह भी उत्तर प्रदेश की बात नहीं कहते । और उन के इलाके में जाइये तो आप देखेंगे कि उन का इलाका इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है जितना भारत वर्ष में किसी और मेम्बर का इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं होगा । और प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने इलाके के लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकते । जब प्रधान मंत्री जी के इलाके की यह हालत है, तो मेरे जैसे अदने मेम्बर के इलाके की तो बात ही क्या

कही जा सकती है । जब योजना आयोग में प्रधान मंत्री की पूछ नहीं है तो मेरे जैसे मामूली मेम्बर की बात को कौन सुनने वाला है ।

हम अपने को देश के प्रतिनिधि समझते हैं और हम को यहां बात करने का हक है । लेकिन योजना में एक पैसे पर भी हमारा हक नहीं है । योजना के लिये एक पैसा भी खर्च कराने का हमारा हक नहीं है । जिस तरह से योजना आयोग निश्चित कर देता है उसी तरह से वह खर्च होता है । अगर रुपये का दुरुपयोग होता हो और हम चिल्लाते भी रहें, तो भी केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारी बात सुनने वाली है और न योजना आयोग ।

मैं ने हमेशा योजना की तारीफ की है । लेकिन क्या यहां पर आ कर भी मैं जनता की भावनाओं से सरकार को अवगत न कराऊं । मैं ने स्वयं नियोजन मंत्री से बातें कहीं लेकिन उन्हों ने खयाल नहीं किया । आप ने कहा है कि योजना में चार पांच बातों पर ध्यान दिया जायगा जैसे राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि, व्यय, जन शक्ति का उपयोग, कृषि उत्पादन, उद्योग, बेरोजगारी वगैरह । और अन्त में कहा है कि लोगों में जो विषमता है उस के दूर करने के बारे में भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा । उस पर भी एक अध्याय अन्त में दिया गया है ।

आप ने कृषि उत्पादन को सब से अधिक प्राथमिकता दी है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप की इस प्राथमिकता का क्या परिणाम होता है । आप के सिंचाई विभाग में और कृषि विभाग में सहयोग नहीं है । किसान खेत में खाद डालता है तो सिंचाई वाले उस को पानी नहीं देते । नतीजा यह होता है कि खाद बरबाद जाता है और उस की फसल भी सड़ जाती है । यह ठीक है कि आप खेती को प्राथमिकता देते हैं और उस के लिये रुपया भी देते हैं, लेकिन उस का परिणाम क्या होता है ? आप के विभागों में सहयोग न होने से उन का लाभ किसान को नहीं मिल पाता । न आप को राज्य सरकारों से सहयोग मिलता है । मैं ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कहा कि सिंचाई विभाग किसानों को समय पर पानी नहीं देता । सिंचाई के अभाव में योजना बेकार हो जाती है । किसान को खाद दिया जाता है, लेकिन उस के साथ उस को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाती । हो यह रहा है कि जहां पानी है वहां खाद नहीं है और जहां खाद दी जाती है वहां पर सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं मिल रही । किसानों को जबरदस्ती खाद दी जाती है पर पानी नहीं दिया जाता । इस तरह से योजना चल नहीं सकती ।

मैं कहता हूं कि वह चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार हों या मद्रास की सरकार हो या किसी और राज्य की सरकार हो, आप उन से कहिये कि जब तक रुपये का ठीक उपयोग नहीं होगा तब तक उन को आगे रुपया नहीं दिया जायगा योजना आयोग को ऐसी समितियां बनानी चाहिये जोकि जा कर देखें कि वहां क्या काम होता है । इस के अतिरिक्त आप के यहां देश के विभिन्न भागों के ५०० प्रतिनिधि हैं आप उन से पूछें कि उन के यहां क्या काम हो रहा है । अगर हम गलत बात कहें या स्वार्थ की बात कहें तो आप न मानें, लेकिन अगर हम सच्ची और इमानदारी की बात कहें तो उस को तो आप को मानना चाहिये । इस तरह से आप को सही पता मालूम हो सकता है, लेकिन इस की फिक्र न तो सरकार को है और न योजना आयोग को है ।

14 hrs.

दूसरी जनशक्ति के उपयोग की बात है । आप श्रम की शक्ति का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं । आप के देश में अधिकतर आबादी गांवों में है और उन को आगे बढ़ाने से देश आगे

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

बढ़ सकता है । लेकिन आप ज्यादातर रुपया शहरों में खर्च कर देते हैं । यह ठीक है कि आप शहरों की तरक्की करें लेकिन यह क्या बात है कि जितने भी उद्योग खुलें वह बम्बई में या दूसरे बड़े शहरों में । आज दिल्ली में बहुत से उद्योग खोले जा रहे हैं । देहाती क्षेत्र में उद्योग नहीं खोले जाते । आप विकेन्द्रीय करण की बात करते हैं लेकिन दिमाग है दूसरी तरफ । हम को झुठलाने के लिये कुछ रुपया इस हिसाब में लिख देते हैं लेकिन उस का उपयोग नहीं होता । पिछली मर्तबा मैं ने नन्दा जी से कहा था कि आप ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये एक सर्वेक्षण दल मुकर्रर करने की बात कही थी । लेकिन दूसरी पूंचवर्षीय योजना गुजर रही है, आज तक दल नियुक्त नहीं हुआ, और आज इस तीसरी योजना में भी इस दल के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है । आप जब तक ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप को पता नहीं चलेगा कि किस क्षेत्र की क्या हालत है और किस क्षेत्र की क्या आवश्यकता है । जो लोग योजना आयोग में बैठे हुए हैं उन के ऊपर उत्तर प्रदेश और मद्रास सरकार की छाप है और जो वहां के सचिव लोग हैं या जो मुख्य सचिव हैं वह कलक्टर से बात पूछते हैं । कलेक्टर वहां के रहने वाले नहीं होते, इसलिये वे पूरी जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं । वे पटवारियों से पूछते हैं । लेकिन प्रतिनिधियों की बात कोई नहीं पूछता, जोकि वहां से आते हैं । तो प्रश्न यह है कि यह प्लान कहां से बन कर आती है । मैं ने अपने नियोजन अधिकारी से कहा कि साहब, इस में यह बात भी जोड़ लीजिये । उन्हों ने कहा कि यह प्रोफ़ार्मा आया है, इस में कोई बात घटाई या बढ़ाई नहीं जा सकता है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस तरह से योजना बनती है ।

गांव का आदमी आज तरसता है । उस श्रमदान से चार फ़रलांग सड़क बना दी है, लेकिन वह पक्की नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि रुपया नहीं है । रुपया कहां पर है ? रुपया यहां पर बड़े बड़े रमणीक मकान और बड़े बड़े पुल बनाने में लगता है । यहां से दिल्ली तक, दिल्ली से बम्बई तक हर शहर के इस ओर उस तरफ ऊंचे ऊंचे ओवर ब्रिज बनाये गये हैं, जिन पर लाखों रुपये खर्च होते हैं । अगर सरकार की नीति इस तरह की रही, तो योजना कभी भी कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है, दिखावा भले ही हो । हम चाहते हैं कि योजना सफल हो, लेकिन वह जनता की योजना हो, सच्ची योजना हो ।

हम देखते हैं कि सरकार करों का भार बढ़ाती जा रही है । इस मर्तबा १६५० करोड़ रुपये के कर लगाये जा रहे हैं और घाटे के बजट के अंतर्गत ५५० करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है । अल्प बचत योजना में भी सरकार ने अच्छी रकम रखी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी जनता इस काबिल हो कि वह इस से ज्यादा टैक्स दे सके, लेकिन क्या सरकार ने कभी सोचा है कि आमदनी का स्तर उंचा उठा कुछ लोगों का, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे पाकेट्स हैं, ऐसी छोटी छोटी जगहें उन के कुटुम्ब मौजुद हैं, जिन का आमदनी का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठा है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार उन सब को बराबरी से कर वसूल करना चाहती है । सरकार सोचती है कि उन की आमदनी बढ़ी ही होगी और वह सब को टैक्स करना चाहती है । मेरा कहना इस सम्बन्ध में यह है कि पहले देश के हर एक इलाके का स्तर बराबर कर लिया जाये और फिर कर लगाया जाये और लोग खुशी से कर देंगे । लेकिन मनमाने ढंग से कर लगाये जायें और उन का सदुपयोग न हो, दुरुपयोग हो, यह कोई उचित बात नहीं है ।

अनिवार्य शिक्षा के बारे में कहा गया है कि छः साल से ग्यारह साल तक के बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जायेगी । यह बड़ी खुशी की

बात है । लेकिन यह क्या बात है कि विश्व-विद्यालय जितने बनें, वे सब शहरों में ही बनते जायें और देहातों के लोग अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिये शहरों में न भेज पायें ? शहरों में अनुशासन हीनता है, लड़के लड़ते हैं, झगड़ते हैं, उद्दंड हैं । दिल्ली में चाहे हज़ार स्कूल खोल दिये जायें, अनुशासन-हीनता फैलेगी, तो दिल्ली भर में फैलेगी । अगर सरकार देहातों में कालेज और विश्व-विद्यालय बनाये, तो अनुशासन नहीं बिगड़ेगा । हमारे भारतवर्ष का ढांचा देहातों का ढांचा है । हम पश्चिम से, अमरीका और इंगलैंड से, जो शहरों का ढाँचा यहां लादना चाहते हैं, वह हमारे भारतवर्ष में कामयाब नहीं होगा । हमें कामयाबी तब मिलेगी, जब हम देहातों में जा कर चीज़ों को विकेन्द्रित करेंगे, शिक्षा संस्थाओं को देहातों में ले जायेंगे, जहां कि शान्त वातावरण होगा । छोटी शिक्षा, प्राइमरी शिक्षा दिल्ली में रखी जाये, बम्बई और कलकत्ता में रखी जाये, लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय दूर दूर बनाई जायें—राज्यों में बनाई जायें, लेकिन वे दूर दूर बनाई जायें । इस से जितनी अनु-शासनहीनता है, वह दूर हो जायगी ।

श्री पांडे ने भारत सेवक समाज के बारे में कहा । भारत सेवक समाज में काम करने का मुझे जो अवसर मिला है, उस के आधार पर मैं समझता हूं कि भारत सेवक समाज जैसी ग़ैर-सरकारी संस्था की हम को आव-श्यकता है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह (छपरा) : वह सरकारी संस्था है या ग़ैर-सरकारी ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ग़ैर-सरकारी

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : बिल्कुल सरकारी है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय सदस्य को पता नहीं है । वह उस के उद्देश्यों को पढ़ें वह एक ग़ैर-सरकारी संस्था है । उस में काम करने वाले किसी से तनख्वाह नहीं देते हैं, निःशुल्क काम करते हैं । मैं यह डंके की चोट से कहता हूं कि कोसी प्राजेक्ट पर भारत सेवक समाज ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है । और लोगों ने काम किया, तो सौ फ़ीसदी और चालीस फ़ीसदी से ऊपर खर्च हुआ, लेकिन कोसी में भारत सेवक समाज की सहायता की वजह से तीस प्रतिशत से भी कम में काम हो गया ।

श्री राधा रमण (चांदनी चौक) : माननीय सदस्य ज़रा शाहदरा में जा कर देखें कि वहां क्या काम हुआ है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह ग़ैर-सरकारी संस्था देश में एक सही वातावरण उत्पन्न कर रही है, वह एक ऐसे वातावरण का सृजन कर रही है, जिस में योजना में काम करने वालों का पब्लिक में जन सम्पर्क बढ़ता है, जिस से योजना की सफलता में सहायता मिली है । इस समय राजनैतिक संस्थायें इस दिशा में आगे नहीं आ रही हैं । मैं विरोधी सदस्यों से कहता हूं कि नुक्ताचीनी तो वह बहुत करते हैं, लेकिन योजना की काम-याबी के लिये वे कौन सा रचनात्मक काम करते हैं । जो रचनात्मक काम नहीं करना चाहता है, उस को कोई हक नहीं है कि वह नुक्ताचीनी करे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं ।

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, the Outline of the Third Five Year Plan is only a provisional draft and therefore it gives some consolation and confidence that what is written there is not final and those of us that are disillusioned to some extent by the contents of the draft would be able to take courage and confidence that it would be rectified in the final stage. With that hope, I would like to approach this draft outline.

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

It is said that one of the main objectives is the removal of inequalities. This removal of inequalities creates some impression in the minds of the people that it is going to be absolute equality which is not a possibility. It would have been well if the planners had shown by example what will be the maximum and minimum in wage and salary, income, property and other things. Only the other day, we voted down a Resolution or Bill for a ceiling on incomes. How are we going to equalise when there is no ceiling and there is no pattern of the minimum and the maximum? I think there should not be false hopes raised. The Planning Commission and the Government would do well to give some idea as to what is going to be the maximum wealth at least. Otherwise, saying that we have got the objective of reducing the gap in the incomes and wealth does not convey any meaning without some definition or example of what will be the ceiling on these.

As regards price policy, also, it is said that they will bring in fiscal measures to control the prices. I cannot understand why we should fight shy of bringing in full-fledged control and physical control when planning requires that such a control is necessary. By fiscal policy and indirect taxation alone, will we be able to improve the purchasing power of the masses, see that the benefits are distributed throughout the country, to reach all the people? People who shout and throw stones get more money, and the people who are self-employed and under-employed, who are in underdeveloped regions, go with nothing. But taxation and costs increase everywhere. If there is scarcity in one part of the country and the trader knows about it, immediately in every corner of the country prices go up. Therefore, I submit Government should take some measure of courage to use the machinery of State trading for distribution of essentials.

There has been some criticism about State trading not functioning properly. Some hon. Member mentioned that wheat was being purchased at Rs. 14 but sold at Rs. 17 by Government. That is because the Government is procuring so very little and there is a lot of overhead charges included. The machinery of the STC is tied down to Delhi and two or three other big cities, it does not reach the District level. The few agents employed by them are not going to behave better than the other merchants, and they are an additional burden on the consumer. We cannot help the consumer interests by taking to State trading in a half-hearted manner. Either we take to State trading fully or devise some other machinery. It is no use having a number of intermediaries, which will only increase the burden on the consuming public.

The objective of removal of inequalities brings me to regional disparities of development. Nature has not equitably distributed resources throughout the country. The eastern region, the Ruhr of India, has got so much of iron and coal that Government have rightly decided to put all the three steel plants in that region, in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. But there is a cry that only people of that region should be employed. I understand that the Government has agreed to reserve all employment below Rs. 300 or so to people of the particular State. Is it fair that Government should spend Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores of public money in this region and then say that employment is reserved to the people of the particular State alone? You cannot claim that, because resources are available there, you should have the industries there and then say other people should not come.

Not only this. There is linguistic tention everywhere. Who is responsible for it? We ourselves. We voted for the reorganisation of the States on a linguistic basis, giving full recognition to linguistic fanaticism. We have not reorganised the States for integration but for disintegration. Not content with that, we always yield to pressure from these linguistic fanatics,

wherever they be, whoever the personalities. Therefore, I submit the Planning Commission and the Government would do well to give thought to this problem. Whatever our development, unless this feeling of disintegration and fanaticism is removed, there is no salvation for the country.

Some of us mentioned that there should be bigger States, multi-lingual States. Having agreed to linguistic States, we cannot go back, but for reasons of economic development at least, I would suggest the setting up of intermediary zonal States, with subjects like irrigation and power, industries and economic development being given to them, because this vast country cannot be adequately managed by the Ministers and the Government of India here. People in the far-off areas feel that they are neglected. At least there is a feeling that because the States are small and far away from Delhi, they are not able to attract the attention of the Central Government. The feeling ought to be removed if we mean business in integrating India into a strong and united nation.

Our State has not got the potentialities of big rivers or big mines, but our demands are very simple. We wanted Tuticorin Port to be developed for communications. The area is developing. The handling capacity of that port is only 8 lakh tons. Already, trade there is round about one million tons. In the next Plan period it is bound to be around 1½ million tons. If there is no development, not only can you not handle the traffic; the people of the area will have to forego the benefit of producing goods worth 1½ million tons. All these goods obviously cannot be transported through the railways. Therefore, the people of that region are rightly agitated and have made representations.

The hon. Finance Minister took objection to the remark that the Planning Commission was a super-Cabinet. Some Ministers of the Government are members of the Planning Commission also, but with what effect? When we represented to the Prime Minister in April, 1958 that we wanted Tuticorin Port to be developed, he said: "There is no argument about it. You must get it. There is no question of financial difficulty. At what stage is it?" It was encouraging, and the Tuticorin Port Development Council of the local people was constituted and went with great enthusism. The Government of India sent experts and they found that Rs. 10 crores would be required for the development of a major deep-sea harbour there. The hon. Minister of Transport and Communications also gave an assurance on the floor of the House that the project would be taken up in the Third Plan. But now we find that the Planning Commission's Report does not say anything about it. In answer to a question, the Minister of Shipping made certain evasive replies, and has created a lot of doubt and confusion and people are sending letters and telegrams. Maybe it is an income to the Postal Department, but that will not satisfy the people. Therefore, I submit strain a bit their resources for development of the ports of Tuticorin and Mangalore in the Sounth Zone as these are absolutely essential.

Mangalore is going to handle two million tons of iron ore, a foreign exchange earner. These two ports together would not cost more than Rs. 20 crores. If we had a big river, you would have invested Rs. 100 crores to build a Bhakra-Nangal dam there. If we had some iron and coal, you would have given as a steel plant worth Rs. 200 crores. But we ask for only Rs. 20 crores. Why should you grudge it?

The Third Plan has reduced the allocation for transport and communications from 28 to 20 per cent. This Ministry should be allocated a little more funds.

Dr. Krishnaswami mentioned about oil being given to the private sector, or some other country being asked to explore for oil. We have given the exploration right to other countries, and we find they do not want to explore. They always show failure. I submit the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel should be given an allocation of Rs. 50 crores for exploring oil,

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

which would save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores during the Third Plan period on import of crude oil. They only want Rs. 50 crores. Why the Planning Commission cannot sanction that I cannot understand. It cannot be entrusted to the private sector or a foreign concern which will not be interested in the development of our country.

Shri Masani said yesterday:

> "....this kind of contempt for all industries except steel and heavy industry comes from the Soviet Union and Soviet planning where heavy industry has been glorified, and why? Not to serve the wants of the people which are still not being served, but for the purpose of warmongering, for building up armaments and for intimidating the rest of the world. But that is not the pattern of planning this country of Gandhi is going to accept."

The hon. friend has come to the conclusion that the Government of India has become a military-minded people for invasion or expansion or has an imperialistic attitude, when he condemns other countries and says that we have taken the cue from them. Now, it is these very people who are shouting hoarse that we are not able to defend our country. Are we going to defend the country with butter and bread and the cosmetics and things like that which he said they would be producing in the private sector, worth Rs. 200 crores? A person who has been associated with the pioneering house of steel industry, the Tatas, for 15—20 years thinks that steel is not necessary for India. It is amazing. The leader of the Swatantra Party made another comparison of our Prime Minister being in the age group of 70 and fit for being the 20th or 21st member of the Socialist Group in the British Parliament. But the Swatantra Party consists of ex-servicemen, ex-Governor-General, ex-Minister, ex-ambassador, ex-Governor, ex-ICS officers . . .

Shri Tyagi: Ex-Congressmen..... (*Interruptions.*).

Shri Thanu Pillai: Not ex-Congressmen but they are frustrated Congressmen. The whole approach to all problems in India is viewed from the angle of their own frustration of having lost their chairs or not having gained any chair at any time . . . (*Interruptions*). (An Hon. Member: All Xs and Ys). The Government should not be frightened by the shouting and noise made by them either here or elsewhere and go ahead with the Plan with courage and confidence that the people of the country are behind them.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): Mr. Chairman, I was really amazed to hear the speech of the President of the Swatantra Party who very clearly said that he was not in favour of this Plan. Even in our private life, when we want to construct a house, do we require a plan or not? The house requires some doors and windows and they have to be planned and fitted. But a man with so much experience clearly says that our country does not require a plan. With limited resources and a large area to cover, there should be a Plan for the progress of the country in a systematic manner. The Draft Outline says:

> "A socialist pattern of society has to be based on increased production realised through the use of modern science and technology and on equitable distribution of income and wealth."

In his speech the hon. Prime Minister says: that we have to avoid and prevent the accumulation of wealth in a few hands and we should ensure a wide distribution and equitable share in the national income as much as possible. I fully agree with what Panditji has said but when I go into the figures, I find out to some extent contrary results. Our national wealth has increased by 42 per cent. Naturally it is expected that each State must have made progress to that extent. But it is not so. I heard a speech yesterday from an hon. Member here and I find that

the *per capita* income in some States had gone down compared to the year when the Plan started. Take for instance, Uttar Pradesh. In 1950, the *per capita* income was Rs. 258 crores while for the whole of India it was Rs. 246·3. In 1958-59, the *per capita* income for the whole India has gone up to 293·8 whereas in U.P. it is Rs. 259·02. I fail to understand where this increase of 42 per cent. has gone. It means that in some States it has gone proportionately more and in some States, less. While making the enquiry, it should also be ascertained which State has been in an advantageous position and which, in a disadvantageous position. That will make the picture very clear. While having a Plan, we should see that all parts of the country are progressing evenly.

Coming to the other things, I want to speak about the achievement of the Government or about what the Government is going to do so far as labour is concerned. The unemployment problem is acute before the country.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Mr. Chairman, shall I be allowed to put in a word? Such an important debate on the Third Plan is on and the House has been treated with contempt as there is not a single responsible Minister present in the House.

Mr. Chairman: There are two Deputy Ministers.

Shri Amjad Ali: A couple of young Deputy Ministers are there . . .(*Interruptions*).

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am here.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri K. N. Pandey: I want to talk about the growth rate of this country per thousand per annum. In 1951-52 it was 15·8 whereas in 1961—66 it will be 21·4. The population is increasing and simultaneously the problem of employment is also growing. About 69-70 per cent. of our population depends upon agriculture and naturally a huge percentage of unemployed persons are in the agricultural sector. The same has also been stated in this Plan. They are stated to make arrangements to provide employment to 3·5 million people or something like that. I do not know whether sufficient progress is being made to absorb all these persons who are under-employed or unemployed I do not find any satisfactory may have by which the problem of employment could be solved. The country will have to face great difficulty in case serious attention is not paid to this aspect of solving the unemployment problem.

Now, the whole Plan has to be successful if the workers co-operate. The workers want social security and also a fair wage. I think although the national income has gone up the value of their present wage has gone down. If this condition remains, I do not know how the Government or the public will get the support of the workers. Naturally, there has to be stabilisation of prices in respect of commodities which the workers require. So far it has not been done successfully. But it has got to be done successfully in the coming Third Five Year Plan period. Your Ordinances and your Acts cannot help in the matter. Something must be done to strictly maintain stable prices of commodities.

It was suggested in the Second Five Year Plan that the workers will get a chance to participate in the management. So far I have seen that the workers have worked like any other iron machines in the factory to increase production. It had been assured to the working class people that they will get a chance to participate in the management. In the report it has been said that this scheme has been tried in 24 factories, but the result has not been given in this report. I do not know what has been the result. So far my information goes, I understand that this scheme of workers participation in the management has failed. I do not know how the Government will evolve a new scheme or evolve a new way by which this scheme is made successful.

[Shri K. N. Pandey]

So far as social security is concerned, Sir, the workers require great help during their old age. In this report they have only dealt with the question of enhancing the rate of provident fund and also extending the area of the Employees' State Insurance scheme. They have not given any reference here to the question of giving any gratuity to the workers. Sir, the provident fund scheme came into operation in 1952. Before that most of the people had become of the age of 60 or 65. Naturally, they will get the benefit of this provident scheme only after 1952. What will happen for the past years? Those people require gratuity, and the whole country requires a uniform schemes of gratuity to be introduced. But no reference to that has been made here. I hope our Planning Minister who happens to be the Labour Minister also will give proper consideration to this matter.

Sir, as the national income increased the prices of commodities also went high. The section of organised labour working in textiles and other places put in a demand to the Government and the Government agreed to form wage boards. As a result of that they have got something. But there is a vast number of workers employed in other industries who are not well organised. I do not know what will happen to them, how their wages will increase. If the prices have gone up they have not gone up only for the textile and sugar workers but they have gone up for all the workers in this country. I do not think there is any proposal to evolve any proper machinery in the near future so that the wages of the workers who are not organised like the textile and sugar workers may also be increased. This is an important point and I think Government's attention is required in this aspect also.

Sir, I am unable to understand what Shri Masani said in his speech. So far as I have been able to study the method and also the ideology of his Party, they are talking of the 18th century. Where the whole world is advancing they are going back. They want to solve the problems in this country by going back to the 18th century I fail to understand their technique and method.

As the country is preparing big Plans and investing large sums in them, naturally the principle of supply and demand will apply to the market also. When there is a large sum in the the value of money, naturally, will go down and there will be inflation, therefore, to that extent and the prices will also proportionately go high. That is why I want that some proper machinery, some automatic machinery should be evolved so that if there is a rise in the prices of the commodities something should be given to the workers to compensate their wages. That is my suggestion in this regard.

Sir, I really wanted that the Labour Minister would have been here, because I do not agree with the policy of the Labour Ministry to have mushroom growth of trade unions in the factories. If you want to maintain industrial peace in a factory it requires only one union. There may be different ideologies. If our ideology is proper and good all the workers will come to us. But the problem cannot be solved by creating many unions in the same factory because the moment so many unions come into existence they go on putting fantastic demands in order to win the favour of workers. Therefore, instead of industrial peace being maintained it brings in industrial unrest. I hope the Labour Minister will give his attention to this aspect of the question also so that only one union may be had in one industry.

Sir, I will touch upon only one more point and that is about productivity. As the country is also advancing there will be a stage where the industry cannot pay so much as we expect. Naturally productivity will play an important role. But at this moment

productivity is being interpreted in a different way. The employers think that productivity means only large production by the workers without giving any burden to the employers. But productivity involves five points: management, money, machine, material and man. Man comes afterwards but all the other four which come before will have to be efficient. Unless all these four factors are efficient, productivity cannot succeed. Therefore, Government should lay stress on these four points so that our productivity movement may succeed.

Dr. Malkote (Raichur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I, at the very outset, congratulate the planners for the Plan that they have placed before us? In this context, may I draw the attention of the House that sometime in 1953-54 the then Finance Minister at the Centre, Dr. Deshmukh, had occasion to say that even in the First Plan itself the amount of money that we were spending and the achievements we were making amounted to what the British did during all their regime. And this we did in the course of a year. This was when the total amount of our Plan came up to about Rs. 3,000 crores. The Second Plan was to the tune of nearly Rs. 7,200 crores and the Third Plan now envisaged is to be to the tune of Rs. 10,200 crores. What was then done in a year would be now done in the course of three months. In three months we would be achieving what the British did during the course of nearly 150 years. This, Sir, has evoked a great amount of admiration not merely in the country but outside as well. I had occasion to travel abroad recently and they asked me: "How is it that you have been able to do all this, a poor country like yours?" The reply to them is this. That is what the Prime Minister and others have always been saying, that we were not going out asking or begging foreigners to give us aid. The country is tightening its belt to progress and, therefore, whatever we produce we begin to save and plough back. In this, the poor man to a large extent is contributing his share. If, in addition to what we have been doing in our country, we go outside and ask the people, "we are not coming to you for begging; can you please help us to improve our standards as quickly as possible, and the help that we need from you is in the shape of loan and nothing more; we are prepared to pay back every pie," what happens? It is this important approach that has brought admiration from all sources and that is why the foreign component of our aid is increasing year by year.

Rs. 10,200 crores is a colossal sum, but compared to the needs of the people it is still insignificant. We want another 30 or 40 or 50 years to be able to do something for everyone in this country. Therefore, while nearly 13 to 14 years have already elapsed since we attained independence, and while we are embarking on the third Plan, we have to consider the present state of affairs and to what extent we have had response from every sector of the population. As a person working in the labour field and as one connected with cottage industry and as one who is in touch with the rural population, I have got to bring to the notice of this House that by and large these Plans have not been able to evoke that much enthusiasm which was expected. While the Plans should have evoked the enthusiasm of every individual, it has not been the case. If only we had succeeded in that, the Plan would have succeeded to a large extent than what it has been able to do till now.

Why is this so? My point is that today, if anything, the main factor in production is agriculture. It is not so much a question of industry. Industrialisation and improvement in techniques are both necessary but unless that vital sector of the country, the agricultural sector, operates and operates properly, we will not be able to catch up with the progress that we desire. In the agricultural sector, in the First Five Year Plan, the total amount spent, whether in the shape of improvement or community

[Dr. Malkote]

development or irrigation or some of the social services, was less than Rs. 1,000 crores. In the second Plan, it came to about Rs. 1,400 crores and in the third Plan, it is estimated at about Rs. 2,000 crores. But the total production from the agricultural sector itself is about 54 per cent. Producers who produce 54 per cent of the producers get only Rs. 2,000 crores today in the third Five Year Plan, as against Rs. 8,000 odd crores in the other sectors. Even in respect of this Rs. 2,000 crores which we are going to spend, how is it going to be spent? The majority of the amount will go in for big irrigation schemes under which there will be greater production of jute and cotton which again means industrialisation to help the industries, like textile, sugar and some rice. Today, the common man anywhere in the country, except in certain parts of certain States, is not eating rice; is not worried about sugar, and he is not worried so much about jute production. What is important is this. During this period of 14 years, due to inflation, the cost of commodities has gone up, and so he has the right to ask, "after 14 years of Independence, have I been able to get a job at all?" That is the first question. He can say, "Unless I get a job, how am I going to eat?"

So, there is the question of unemployment. It is said that in the second Five Year Plan, 50 lakh people remain unprovided for. To this is added another 15 lakh people to whom we expect to provide employment but we have not been able to provide. That comes to 65 lakhs. To this figure of 65 lakhs, another figure of 125 lakhs which would be there at the beginning of the next Plan should be added. That makes up 190 lakhs of unemployed. Apart from this, the third Five Year Plan itself tells us that more than about 4·5 crores of people have avocations which give them work for less than four hours a day. Therefore, there would be nearly about 6·5 crores of 65 million people who have either no employment or employment which gives them very little food. When inflation is going up, to what extent he has been able to meet the cost of living is an important question. So, on this score, these Plans have not given the rural sector any very great enthusiasm. The worker has got a right to ask in the rural sector, "All these Plans are meant for me, and but then I have not been provided with a job and in the meanwhile the inflationary tendencies are going up."

Along with this, what do I see on the other side? There are people who make money. Disparities are increasing. That is also an important question. So, the Plan has not been able to evoke the enthusiasm of the rural population. They say that if there is an irrigation scheme then again it is only the wet irrigation by and large that has come into vogue during the past ten years. It is only the well-to-do class of the agriculturists that can gain anything and can cultivate the wet land. It is not the man who has dry land, the man who owns the dry land and wants to cultivate it, who can be benefited. He has not been given any kind of facility, and 80 per cent of the 80 per cent of this rural population comes under this group. Therefore, the man who owns dry land has not been benefited in any manner. No employment has been given to him. Even today, in the third Plan, he does not get either employment or even good drinking water to prevent him from contracting diseases, or to get medical aid, whereas he has been given the right to work with an empty stomach, asked to educate himself on an empty stomach. This is the aspect of the situation which does not enthuse the common man in the rural sector. It is this aspect which I would like to place before this House and I request the Government to see that this Plan has got to be revised in such a manner that the rural sector gets much more than what he has been able to get at this jucture. This is an important question that I pose before this House.

Thus, I have concentrated only on two important aspects of the problems, that is, employment, and the welfare of the rural sector. These two things go side by side.

Then, I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister for announcing in this House that government would take measures to analyse and find out where the additional amount to the national income has gone and where it is being diverted. I am very glad that he has made this announcement, because for the past three or four years, we have been putting this question in this House. It has dawned on the Government today to find out where all this money has been diverted.

Then, the few employments that is found in the rural sector is in the shape of cottage industries and all that. In the first two Five Year Plans they mentioned something about khadi, but in the third Plan, it has been relegated. They have not mentioned anything about it or they have not given the break-up for it. It is going to the background. Is it because that the cotton mills would be benefited to the exclusion of khadi? The amount of money that has been earmarked for khadi, etc., is very meagre. Last year, and indeed for every year, the amount of subsidy that was given to these cotton mills has been, and is also expected to be in the future, to the tune of Rs. 50 crores. But we have been asking that the poor villager should be given one or two annas more as a subsidy—a small bit of money to help him. But attention has not been paid to that aspect of the matter and to that sector. That is the question that I would like to ask in respect of the rural sector. If you have got to do anything now, it is the first and foremost duty to find employment by giving them some kind of work, and that type of work can be done through cottage industries and khadi, and therefore, some amount should be allotted towards that end.

Further, it is not that cottage indusries cannot deliver the goods. What have we done in the shape of teachnical improvement to the cottage industries sector? Have we allotted money for any research in that subject? Have we given them tools to produce much more than what they have been able to produce so far? These are the aspects of the question which we have got to look into. If all this is done, I am sure that the villager will be able to get more employment at less cost and deliver the goods to the nation. and thus they will be able to feel enthused over the Plan.

Therefore, the one important question is empyloyment, and the second question is coming to the aid of the villagers themselves by giving them not only employment but pure water, and some kind of good manure to that agricultural sector of the population, who have got only dry land. Unless these things are done the rural population is not going to get any benefit during the third Plan; if they do not get any benefit, that will not be good.

So far as food is concerned, I have already referred to the question of rice. A person who has been cultivating about 25 acres of dry land, if wet irrigation is brought about, can at best cultivate, with a pair of bullocks, about 2½ to 3 acres of land; that land would need six times more water than an ordinary dry cultivated land. It is said that *jowar* can be produced six times more, why, nearly 24 times more, provided the land is fed with adequate manure, and quantities of water is given at proper times. Rice, on the other hand, needs more manpower, more bull power, and moreover, the rice that is produced is not the best nutrient for man, and the hay is also an inferior type of fodder for the cattle. Instead of that, if the same facilities could be given for dry crops, the yield can be more. If the water is let for these dry lands by restricting the supply to those cultivators who are cultivating the wet

[Dr. Malkote]

lands—of course, people who were cultivating rice before should be allowed to do so, but wherever new irrigation schemes are taken up, this could be done—and the cultivators are asked to cultivate ony the dry crops, then, within the course of the next two or three years, the shortage of foodstuffs that is occurring in the country could be made good. 400 lbs of jowar that is being grown today can go up to 12,000 lbs, or at least to a minimum of 3,000 lbs, whereas in the case of rice, it is only expected to double itself. The amount of man-power is the same, the bull power is the same, and large quantities of manure is not required, though if it is there, it is well and good, but if only water is given, you can raise a bumper crop and produce what is necessary. This aspect of the question is not being tackled properly.

Lastly, I would say a word about the machiney for the implementation of the Plan. It has been said that the machinery that is working, namely the Government servants, are not of the proper type. Many people have complained about that here. It is a fact that the implementation machinery is not doing very good work. But whose fault is that? When I am saying this, I am looking at it from the common man's point of view. Here are the Government servants who could deliver the goods after Independence, when there was trouble in the north, between the Muslims and the Hindus, and when there were several other adverse factors taking place. They delivered the goods; and they were loyal to the country. And whether one liked it or not, during the recent strike also, they were able to deliver the goods to Government. The fault lies with the lack of firmness of policy, with the Government themselves. If only they have the firmness of policy, these present Government servants, all types of them, can deliver the goods. It is the lack of a firm policy with Government that is at the root of the whole affair. If that is there, I personally feel that the plans can be properly implemented. I congratulate the Government servants for their capacity to adapt themselves, but they can adapt themselves to the situation only if the Ministry itself is firm and takes a firm attitude and follows a firm policy.

Shri Damani (Jalore): For the last two days, the discussion on the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan has been going on in this House. I have heard the speeches of many hon. Members. I find that many hon. Members have criticised the policy ad the system of planning. According to me, planning is most essential, and I would say that the targets fixed for the Third Five Year Plan are also realistic.

The outlay on the Third Five Year Plan is about Rs. 10,200 crores, which is nearly equivalent to the targets fixed for the First and Second Plans together. It is obvious that as we advance industrially, the country will require more money to develop many other things, and, therefore, the figures will become higher and higher. The estimate has been made that there will be an increase of 51 per cent in the public sector investment and about 29 per cent in the private sector investment during the Third Plan period. I think both would be able to do their best, and let us hope that both of them would fare well.

If Government want to modify this system of placing a plan for five years before the House, I think it will be more beneficial if there are annual plans. Businessmen also prepare plans for five years or three years and so on, but they split their plans annually, and they fix the targets which are going to be achieved annually, and at the end of each year, they consider what achievements they have made in that year and what further additions are required, and in the light of that, they prepare the plan for the next year. If planning is done in this way, then, every year, the progress can be checked up, and the plan can be revised and framed in

the light of the actual achievements. In the same way, if we split up our plans into annual plans, then the picture will remain the same, there will be no change in it, but the planning will be done in instalments or in sections. After completing one year, we can place the achievements during the year before the House here or the rspective State Assemblies, and then say that these are the achievements that we have made during the last year and these are the targets for the next year, and these are the modifications that are required and so on; then, the public will know the actual position better. I think this kind of thing will be better in this fast running world where many things are likely to change. Therefore, I think that if this system is adopted of splitting up or dividing these plans into five parts, and each part is placed before the House separately, just as the Budget is placed before the House by Government every year, and the achievements during the previous year are placed before the House and discussed, and then the next year's targets are fixed, that will be very helpful; and that will clear many uncertainties, and will be welcomed also very much by the public, and greater responsibility also will be shared by them.

During the Second Plan, the country has achieved so many of the targets, just as the hon. Finance Minister has pointed out today; he has given all the details of the achievements made during the Second Plan period. I do not, therefore, like to repeat them, but I would say that during the last four years of the Second Five Year Plan, the atmosphere of expansion of industries and expansion of other activities has spread considerably. In every part of the country, more industries are coming up now; people are anxious to put up more and more industries; the poeple are putting their savings in industries and so on. And many of the items which we were importing from abroad, and for which we had to depend on other nations are now being produced in our own country, and in this way, a huge amount of foreign exchange which we used to spend before is being saved. In the years to come, there will be a greater saving of foreign exchange. So, the best achievement of the Second Five Year Plan is that it has created a good atmosphere and also a very suitable climate for industrialisation of the country, and it has also resulted in increased production of various items.

Regarding the resources, it has been estimated that we should tap Rs.550 crores by deficit financing, Rs.550 crores by way of small savings, and Rs. 1600 crores by way of taxes, and Rs. 850 crores by way of loan from the public, or public borrowings. These are the estimates that we find in the Draft Outline. Here, I want to suggest that if the target in respect of borrowings in increased to some extent, that would be more helpful; for, in an expanding economy, if the target for public borrowing is increased, it is more easy of achievement. Further, in the sphere of small savings, up till now, we have not been so very successful. Therefore, this suggestion could be considered. Regarding the target in respect of taxes, namely Rs. 1650 crores, many hon. Members have already expressed their views about this.

15 hrs.

I want to say that if the limit of taxation is reduced and public borrowing increased, that will be a healthy thing, because there will be a contingent resource available with Government in case of an emergency when it can be utilised. This is very essential.

Then I wish to refer to two things to which the Government should give more attention. The first relates to the exploration of oil. At present, we are importing all crude oil. We have to spend a very huge amount of foreign exchange for payment thereof. Now that oil exploration in the country has made certain that there are great possibilities of getting oil in commercial quantities here itself, if

[Shri Damani]

Government allot more money, more foreign exchange, for exploration, it will result in a substantial saving. As more and more oil is obtained, to that extent there will be a saving of foreign exchange. Therefore, this matter should be given a higher priority. If this is done, it will also assist in giving some relief to those who are unemployed.

The second matter relates to shipping. We are now paying a huge amount of foreign exchange by way of freight. At present, we are importing hure quantities of foodgrains; we are also exporting huge quantities of goods. But so far as shipping is concerned, for all this we have to depend largely on foreign companies to whom we have to pay foreign exchange. Therefore, if we invest more money and purchase more ships, the saving will be immediate. It will bring in quick returns and to that extent, save foreign exchange.

As regards the textile industry, I want to say a word. The prices of cloth are under discussion now. The textile industry has achieved the target laid down in the Second Five Year Plan. But still the demand for cloth is increasing.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Prices too.

Shri Damani: Prices are rising due to increase in demand. There are so many things connected with it. That is not the subject of discussion now.

I suggest that the organised sector, the mills, should be allowed to increase capacity as early as possible so that they can produce more and can meet the increasing demand. The plant and machinery for the textile industry are mostly being produced in the country now. So we will not require any foreign exchange for the importation of plant and machinery. Therefore, it would be easy to increase the existing capacity. Hence a decision should be taken immediately to allow the industry to increase its capacity at least by 25 per cent to meet the increased demand which we expect in the next five years.

Then there is another thing. At present, 10,000 of our students are receiving education in foreign countries, for which we have to spend a huge amount of foreign exchange. If that amount is spent in the country for putting up technical institutions here, we can save that money and also educate our children. Therefore, more funds should be allocated for starting technical institutions in the country so that foreign exchange will be saved and side by side, our children will also get education in the country.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion on the *Draft Outline* of the Third Five Year Plan. Already more than 40 Members have examined the *Outline* of the Third Plan from all possible angles and have also in the process examined our achievements during the First and Second Five Year Plans.

As we all know, quite a few have rightly appreciated the achievements made during the First and Second Plans; there have been others who have conceded it rather grudgingly, and, unfortunately, there are some who still do not see any signs of achievement. I hope in the course of years to come when things start almost staring them in the face, they will be able to appreciate that we, in the very adverse circumstances we found ourselves, have really made a good job of the resources employed in the Five Year Plans so far.

It is true that in a backward and under-developed country like ours, whatever we do is an achievement. Yet it cannot be said that we have achieved all that we could. Perhaps those who still do not feel impressed

by the achievements are those who want still more rapid progress. I hope after the completion of the Third Plan, the tempo of development will be sufficiently rapid to create a good impression on those hon. Members also.

Having said this, I would like to speak a little about the Planning Commission, how it was envisaged to function when it was constituted. As we all know, the projects included in the First Plan were the projects which were, most of them, already in existence. The Commission sort of gave them the shape of plans. Those were the projects for which they were not accountable. But when we constituted the Commission, the objective was that because of the very limited resources of the country and the urgent necessity of exploiting those resources to the best advantage of the country, a permanent Commission should be formed which go into the details and set up some kind of machinery to have a clear idea of the actual resources available. Uufortunately, during the four days of the discussion that I have been very carefully listening to, resources have come to mean money and at the most at places they include also technical know-how and personnel. To my mind, resources also mean the men who live in this country. If our planners instead of having only concentrated their attention on the monetary resources and the know-how resources, either local or imported, had also taken pains to realise the spirit that was there behind the expression 'resources' as given in the terms of reference of the Commission, probably they would have thought of the real India, also 70 per cent of it, I dare say, the village India which remains unemployed or under-employed.

Now, unfortunately, the governments, particularly in States, have a kind of machinery which is not coping with the problems and tasks they have rightly taken upon themselves. The way out would have been to part with some of the responsibilities which have fallen on their shoulders. Some governments, in certain parts of the country, saw the necessity of doing it and others are still resisting.

The Planning Commission has been making the suggestion for a long time. They first started with the Community Project idea. When they found that the Community Project is not yielding th results they had expected, then, they thought in terms of the panchayates. And, now, they have come out almost with a clear-cut idea that the develomental activities of the villages cannot, in the nature of things, be looked after by either the State Governments, or, still less, by the Central Government. But this realisation, unfortunately, is not dawning on all the States with such clarity as it ought to be. It is my hope that the Planning Commission will try to impress upon the Governments, as it has been referrtd to casually in the Draft Outline. In the Draft, somewhere they have mentioned that it is their hope that the zila parishads, the panchayat parishds and the block parishds will come into being throughout the country before the Third Plan starts. I really want to impress upon this House the urgency of taking this step.

For the last three or four days, hon. Members here have tried to make out that even if the Plan was good, even if the projects were such as might have brought prosperity and happiness to the people, the way they were implemented, the indifference with which they were implemented could not secure to the country what they could have—those projects and those plans. And, I think, there is some amount of truth in this criticism. Instead of examining, we, sometimes, are in the habit of brushing aside such criticism. I think that a discussion on the outlines of any plan is the appropriate occasion when we could examine it inside out, sort of tear it to pieces and then come to certain conclusions.

[Shri Rajeshwar Patel]

As some hon. Member has already said, nobody in this House is opposed to the idea of planning. That is obvious. In an under-developed country we cannot achieve big results with limited resources unless we plan. Planning means only putting our immediate resouces to the best use. Even Acharya Kripalani when he said that we should pause and consolidate, all he wanted by implication to mean was that we have set certain things in motion and, probably, we are not being able to consolidate and take the fullest advantage of those things. It is time we sort of pause and find out whether we have proceeded in those matters rightly or not. If we are fully satisfied we can go ahead. He is not opposed to it. His emphasis is on cottage industry and on small-scale industry because he is convinced that in a vast country like ours, where there are thousands and millions of people unemployed and under-employed, big schemes or big industries could not be the solution of unemployment or under-employment of this country which every one of us is very keen on industrialising in a big way.

Not even Shri Masani said that he was opposed to planning. Therefore, in such cases, I do not think it is at all necessary for anyone to take a partisan stand and say: 'I must defend what is obviously a mistake or what is wrong'.

For instance, a good lot has been discussed, not only on this occasion but on a previous occasion also, in this House regarding our steel plants. We, in fact, have been rightly criticising the Government for not having included, as it was very plainly told by the Prime Minister, at least one Steel project in the First Five Year Plan itself. We wanted to make good what we could not do in the First Five Year Plan by including three plants.

Unfortunately, I feel, as the report of the Estimates Committee also shows that the gentlemen who happened to be in charge of having our three plants in the public sector, to say the least, were not qualified to hold those positions. If we have not achieved results we are all to blame for putting such persons in charge who could not do things. I do not want to name any person. Even though the Estimates Committee pointed out those things to them at the proper hour, they would not listen; they would always have a reply. Those replies might win a debate; but, when the actual results have to be shown in proof, those arguments are not going to disprove or dispel the doubts that were raised then. We now find that because the plants did not come in proper time, because the coke-oven plants did come in proper time—for all such reasons—our targets could not be achieved.

If there is criticism like this, I think, the Planning Commission or Government have no reason to be very sensitive about it. I think they should welcome such criticism and see to it that they provide for things in the coming Plan in such a manner that such criticisms are not levelled against them. After all, this is a Plan for the development of the country. The present Government or the Planning Commission, I believe, are doing things in the best interests of the country. They are men; they are fallible and they can make mistakes. But they need not be sensitive to the criticism which are right. They will only benefit from the criticisms that have been levelled at their plans here in this House.

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Yes.

Shri C. D. Pande: He assures you.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I am thankful to him; he is one of the limbs of Government.

Shri C. D. Pande: Limb only? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I want to tell him that the Planning Commission would be better advised, in my

opinion, to address itself to the main task that was assigned to it to find out formally the resources that are available and to put them to the best use. By resources they should take into consideration the existing, at least, 10 to 15 crores of the people of India. Now how could they be enthused? How could the people living in the villages be enthused to participate? I know it is a gigatic task and I think it is an impossible task for any Government to do. But if we were to decentralise our power, which we in any case are not utilising, which we are incapable of utilising, then it can be done. Because, even when the British Government was there, there used to be district boards and local bodies and education, sanitation and so many other items which are being looked after directly by the State Governments and Central Government used to be subjects exclusively in the domain of the activities of the district boards and local boards. I am not askinf for anything new.

I have had occasion to speak on this subject and to study this subject in other places also and I am convinced that if there is any necessity of introducing any kind of amendment that should be done and the Consitution should be amended. There should be a three-tier Government, Central, State and Local government, the last on the block-wise basis. Unless we are prepared to give them the powers, the responsibility, we are not going to enlist their support. They alone know their problems. With the best of motives, with the best of goodwill we cannot from here know the real needs and difficulties of the people living in the villages. The best among us can project our mind but we cannot, for the life of us, understand what their real difficulties are. The moment responsibility is put in their hands I am sure you and I will be simply surprised at the rapidity with which the dormant and dead villages come to life. I have absoultely no doubt about it. That is one task which I think the Planning Commission should attend to.

The second such element in our country is the cattle which does not speak. In the First Plan the attention of the planners was drawn to the problem of cattle. To many of us it is still a surprise, rather a news, that in our country we have 25 per cent of the world's cattle, though the milk yield on *per capita* basis is perhaps the lowest in the world. The First Five Year Plan and, before that, one of the apostle's of non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi, suggested that the economy of this country cannot be saved unless the unwanted cattle are segregated by creating a sort of great prison in the jungle where all the unwanted cattle can be put. Taking a cue out of what he said, the First Plan did contain the proposal of creating *Gosadans* where the unwanted cattle can eat well and die their natural death. That task is laudable, particularly in view of our own traditions and background, where people have come to have some kind of belief in sanctity of cows, bulls and all that. We can solve this problem by opening *Gosadans* without in any way affecting the sentiments of the Hindu community.

Whenever I had an opportunity to discuss this with anybody, either here or in the villages, they say that they cannot do anything in the matter. It is a well-known fact that nobody keeps a useless cattle at his door. He wants to sell it to the butcher. Now the law comes in his way. Formerly, it was the religious sentiment which used to come in the way; not even the religious sentiment as what the neighbour will say. And the neighbour will make life impossible if he does that openly. Therefore, he never has the courage of conviction to openly sell it to the butcher. He used to sell it through a community called Chamars, who secretly used to purchase it from the people.

Once I was travelling in Himachal Pradesh and in a village I said that their corn crops seemed to be very

[Shri Rajeshwar Patel]

good. They said: "what is the good of growing a good corn crop? The monkeys will come and devastate it." I asked: "why do you utter the name of Hanumanji in this disparaging fashion"? He immediately replied: "If it is a race between the life of my child and the life of the child of Hanumanji I do not want to be beaten there." All of us, including Kaka Kalelkar, were there and we asked: "what do you want?" They all came in a group and said: "recommend the grant of gun licences to us so that we could kill those monkeys." Dr. Parmer happened to be then Chief Minister there. We wrote to him that these people are willing to get the monkeys killed; if he can send some gun men they would be very much obliged to him. I am glad to inform you that the Chief Minister did it and the people of that area are happy.

It is a question of taking a bold step. Unfortunately, our record in this matter has been just the opposite. There was no necessity of a law in the country prohibiting the killing of useless cattle. Because some people have a very ill-conceived notion of their duties towards cows, because of the fear and criticism of such people, at the behest of such people we have been stampeded into making a piece of legislation which, I am sure, is going to ruin our country in spite of all the efforts that we are making through the Five Year Plan to save the country.

Mr. Chairman The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I will finish in two minutes.

Now these 170 million cattle give us Rs. 1,000 crores worth of milk and ghee even now. We hardly realise out of the whole economy of Rs. 10,000 crores in a year Rs. 1,000 crores are being contributed by these animals. If you take into account also the value of the power they supply for ploughing then it comes to about Rs. 1,500 crores. This huge source of energy, this huge source of wealth, the advantage of which mostly could have gone to the villagers, is not being properly looked after. Yesterday, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was telling us that in his own life time the yield of milk per cow in the Punjab has come down from 20 to 30 lbs., to 7 lbs. per day. Also, in those days the bulls could pull 30 to 40 maunds. Now they are pulling only 15 to 17 maunds. Obviously, he was trying to analyse the problem. But he did not go the whole hog. Where does the reason lie?

So much of fodder is being destroyed by unwanted cattle. We talk of pests. We talk of rats and mice. But we do not talk of the destruction that is being done by unwanted cattle. What have you done in the matter? Of course, I am not suggesting that vegetarians like me should be asked to eat cows. I do not say that. I am only suggesting to the Government to have more *Gosadans*. For Heaven's sake, do realise the seriousness of the problem.

Acharya Kripalani: If they are destroyed it is very much better.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I personally would agree with you. I make myself bold here to say that we should make a good job of it rather than beat about the bush when the bush is not prepared to take the unwanted cattle either.

Then, it is not because I happen to come form Bihar where the Bokaro plant is to be located there but because of the desirability of having a fourth steel plant in the public sector during the Third Plan, I want to say a few words on that subject.

I advisedly used the words 'public sector' because there is wrangling and efforts are being made all over somehow to get it in the private sector. That is why I used the words 'public sector'. The fourth steel plant is a necessity.

This morning Acharya Kripalani told our hon. Finance Minister, "Unless you have the full capacity

realised of the plants that we have set up why should you go in for the fourth?" That is exactly what we thought during the First Five Year Plan period. Our people who are giving us an idea and an estimate of our requirements said that ·5 million tons of steel will be enough. We had in fact gone in for only a ·5 million ton plant at Rourkela. But soon, after one year, we realised that it should be 1 million tons.

Yesterday Shri Masani wanted to lay all the emphasis on agricultural development. I hope I am not second to him in my desire of development in the villages particularly of agriculture. But I would like to know this. There is 30 crore acres of land under the plough in this country. Even if the 300 million acres required one ton of iron for ploughs and for all kinds of small implements, our requirement will be 1 million ton only for agriculture. What is the quantity that we are giving to them? We are all the time shouting that we should have more production. You do not give the tools to our farmers and you want them to produce more! You do not give them the fertiliser and you want them to produce more! I have yet to meet a farmer anywhere in the world who can compare with the farmers of this country. I say this on my personal experience, having seen the farmers of the most advanced countries, like America and others.

So I would once again request the Planning Commission through you that it had better concentrate upon collecting dependable statistics and not merely depend upon the statistics supplied by the National Sample Survey which unfortunately—I do not know what to say. They say our production last year was 96 million tons and we consumed it. The target of the Second Five Year Plan was only 80 million tons. If we have to depend for our planning on statistics of this nature, God alone help us and the Plans. Then the doubts that are raised in this House and outside will be very, very justified.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji (Raipur) Mr. Chairman, Si, I am very grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. During the three days of the debate sufficient water has already flown under it. Many speeches have been made and I do not think one is left with much to say now. However, there are one or two things which I want to stress upon.

The basic defects of the Plans when it comes to execution is administration. Whatever we have been hearing up till now and wherever the Plan has failed it comes to this. The intentions of the Planning Commission are very good and very laudable. In fact, very good for the country and they have produced very good results. But whatever the intentions are, when the question of implementation comes, I am afraid it is not so there. I come from the State of Madhya Pradesh. If you go through the Planning Commission's report on the draft Plan you will find that it has been said that special interest is always shown to the backward States.

Further, as you know Sir, in the year 1957 when the States reorganisation took place it was greatly stressed that this new State which was formed up would receive all the help, all the aid and all that is necessary and required from the Centre. But I am sorry to tell you that though the State is the largest in India now, after the formation of Maharashtra and Gujarat, there is no largeness so far as planning and other things are concerned. For example, I can say this with all confidence that during the two Five Year Plans Madhya Pradesh never received any major or medium irrigation scheme. When the Second Five Year Plan came, new portions were added to Madhya Pradesh then. If they did receive anything, it was only the Chambal project. That project came from Madhya Bharat. This is only one thing.

I will take another instance of the community projects. In my own

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji]

own district something over Rs. 12 lakhs or Rs. 14 lakhs have simply been wasted. What is the result? The whole of the community development areas have lovely buildings for all the Block officers. What do they do with the money? If the people ask for a road, the road is not produced but something else is produced. If they ask for irrigation projects, the officers produce something else. These things are happening there. In the end if a tank is produced, it results only in good spots of picnics for the officers to go and waste petrol, with number of cars. This is one typical instance.

When the question of administration of these areas comes, no one bothers to see anything about it. No one bothers where the money is going, what is happening actually and whether it is rightly utilised or not. I do say that the community projects in other States or roundabout Delhi must be good because we see a lot of foreign visitors going and visiting those areas. But apart from this, if you really want to go and see what is happening in these backward rural areas where these community development works have been carried out, I can tell you with all the confidence you will find that the result has been very, very poor. Consequently, now the result is that no one is taking any interest in these community projects. The officer must go on tour. So he just goes round, sees a few odd things and because he has got to give a report to the Government produces something of the sort and sends it to the Government.

Another thing is the wastage. We do not say that there is anything that is not being done or that the intention of the Planning Commission is not there. We are today asking for foreign currency. We are today asking for help and others. We want to see that all this money is well spent so that tomorrow the villages take pride in it and they would be happy.

I come to another point where Madhya Pradesh is again concerned. It looks very odd that I should be speaking for this State every now and then. But the result is there. It happens to be that it has not got anybody else. I must say that whatever results have been produced, it was only because of one dynamic person, late Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla. It is due to him that today we find the steel factory which is operating in Bhilai. At one time we were not getting it also. It was going somewhere else. It was due to him that we got it.

When the question of food comes, Madhya Pradesh must be tapped first. Everyone must go with a begging bowl to Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh will have to supply it to everybody. Irrespective of the rate that Bombay gives or the neighbouring States give, Madhya Pradesh must sell it at whatever rate other States want. When the question of anything else comes, Madhya Pradesh is the last State to get it. For instance, take the fertilisers or food subsidies.

An Hon. Member: You have got the the Electrical Factory.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: The Heavy Electrical Plant was being located in a backward tract but for political reasons it was moved out to Bhopal. Once things are agreed, once you decide upon the priority and once you decide upon things to be done, they have to be done in proper places. Actually this Heavy Electrical Plant about which you are saying, it was being built in the backward tract of Chhattisgarh because it was meant for that place. Subsequently for reasons not known, within the twinkling of an eye,the whole thing was moved to Bhopal. Anyway, we do not dispute it.

Now I come to the fertiliser plant. Time after time the experts had

given the report that it should be in Madhya Pradesh. Now that fertiliser plant has disappeared. It has gone to some other State. When we decide upon priorities and when we decide upon such things, we must stick to them. Why am I saying all this about this State today? This largeness of the State is not a creation of the residents of Madhaya Pradesh.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): May I remind the hon. Member that the fertiliser plant is still under consideration? He should not say that it has just gone out.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Now I come to another aspect, the question of railways. What new railway line have we received? What new stations have been built? Even the capital of the State has not got a regular airiel stoppage—only twice a week. We have not got a decent station there. If these things are not rectified, if these things are not corrected, a time will come when there will be a demand in this very House, —I may not be here then—that this large State of Madhaya Pradesh should for economic reasons, be broken up into two. Everywhere you find smaller States coming up. Madhya Pradesh is a State where the Sun never sets. So, even if you do not want to do so, you will find that a time will come when a decision will have to be taken to break this State also because it is too large.

An Hon. Member: What is the name of the other State?

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Whatever sounds to you good. We do not believe in this naming business.

So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, this is an important aspect which should be borne in mind.

Now, Sir, I come to another point and that is the cost of living index, which has shot up by about 30 points, and it is high time that this question receives consideration. Every attention should be paid by the planners that the cost of living is reduced and the standard of living which I would say is going down should be made to go higher up. Similarly, regarding the shortage of foreign exchange, I do hope that it will receive the immediate attention of the Finance Ministry and the planners, because this is an immediate problem which has come up. Otherwise there will be further employment and more inflation; import of our essential raw materials also would suffer.

I would not like to take much time of the House. There have been several brilliant speeches and I am only repeating some old thing. In view of our border troubles, the planners should give the highest priority to our defence problems. One of the hon. Members who spoke day before yesterday referred to this. I would like to repeat the same thing that the time warrants whatever you want to do so far as planning is concerned, the broader aspect of the defence of the border should not be lost sight of.

The other difficulty that comes in the way of the implementation of the Plan is strikes and lock-outs. I hear Government is trying to do something to prevent this in the case of the essential services. But it is high time that we saw to it if our production is to increase, that these strikes and lock-outs do no affect our basic essential industries. At the same time I would like to say this that wherever conditions of service are not good they should be improved and a reasonable remuneration ensured. I was the other day in Calcutta when I saw a lock-out in the Great Eastern Hotel; it had been going on for some time. There the management was at fault; it had nothing to do with the strike. Similarly from the side of Government or business concerns proper amenities must be provided, so

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji]

that strikes of this nature are prevented and our plan does not suffer in any way. Lastly, I would once again appeal to the planners to see that in the larger interests of the country and the plan, Madhya Pradesh is not neglected.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : सभापति महोदय, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में शिक्षा के लिये २ अरब ७३ करोड़ रुपये की राशि नियत की गई है। इस राशि में विश्वविद्यालयों और माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के अतिरिक्त जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिये रुपया नियत किया गया है वह १ अरब ८० करोड़ है। इस १ अरब ८० करोड़ रुपये में से हमारी सरकार की यह योजना है कि देश में अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क प्राथमिक शिक्षा को चालू किया जाये। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दो आवश्यक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब कई बार इस सदन में इस प्रकार की चर्चा भी हो चुकी है कि हमारे देश में कुछ इस प्रकार के लोग हैं जिन के पास पैसा इतनी अधिक मात्रा में है कि वे अपने बच्चों पर पब्लिक स्कूलों में या दूसरे स्थानों पर भेज कर सौ-सौ और डेढ़-डेढ़ सौ रुपया मासिक भी खर्च कर सकते हैं, तो उन को इस में क्यों शामिल किया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्राथमिक अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा के लिये उन सब को एक ही श्रेणी में रखना कुछ समझदारी और बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण बात प्रतीत नहीं होती है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा देश में आरम्भ तो अवश्य की जाये लेकिन अनिवार्य के साथ साथ निःशुल्क शिक्षा का जहां तक प्रश्न है, यह सुविधा भी उन को प्राप्त होनी चाहिये। जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से दुर्बल है चाहे वे वर्ग विशे के हों, अथवा उन के पास पैसे का अभाव हो, उन सब के लिये निःशुल्क शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। एक यह भी बात है कि देश के वे व्यक्ति जिन के पास पैसे की मात्रा अधिक है, उन को कोई विशेष लाभ भी इस से होने वाला नहीं है। इस से सरकार के ऊपर अनावश्यक रूप से जो बोझ पड़ने वाला है उस से बचा जा सकेगा और यहां से जो पैसा बचेगा उस को दूसरों पर खर्च किया जा सकता है।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में यह भी कहा गया है कि जो प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापक हैं, उन के वेतन मान बढ़ाये जायेंगे। इस के सम्बन्ध में यह बताया गया है कि अब तक जिन अध्यापकों को ४० रुपया प्रतिमास मिलता है, उन का वेतन ५० रुपये प्रतिमास कर दिया जायेगा। इस बात को सुन कर कितना उपहास प्रतीत होता है। क्या आज के युग में कोई इस प्रकार का व्यक्ति है जो ५० रुपये प्रतिमास में अपना तथा अपने परिवार का निर्वाह कर सकता है? हमारे देश के लिये यह स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। हमें इस पर थोड़ा विचार करना है कि इस निमित्त जो हमने प्राथमिक अनिवार्य शिक्षा के लिये पैसा नियत किया है, क्या वह काफी है। जब आप एक ओर यह कहते हैं कि ८० रुपये प्रतिमास से कम किसी का वेतन नहीं होगा तो हमारे देश के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में भी इस प्रकार का विचार कुछ अवश्य होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में पांच करोड़ रुपये इस बात के लिये नियत किये गये हैं कि जिस से हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। और साथ ही साथ संस्कृत को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। हम ने अपने संविधान में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि आने वाले १५ वर्षों में, यानी सन् १९६५ तक की अवधि में हिन्दी को इतना लोकप्रिय बना दिया जायगा कि कोई प्रान्त भी इस प्रकार का नहीं होगा कि जहां हिन्दी लोकप्रिय

रूप में न दिखाई दे । परन्तु अब तक जो प्रयास हुए हैं वे बहुत ही दुर्बल हैं ।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि इन पांच करोड़ रुपये में से संस्कृत प्रसार के लिये केवल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया ही नियत किया गया है । सभापति जी, मुझे इन शब्दों को कहते हुए कुछ कष्ट होता है कि संस्कृत को संरक्षण पिछली कुछ शताब्दियों में हमारे देश के लोगों ने किन कठिन परिस्थितियों में दिया है । पिछले इतिहास को पढ़ने से आप को प्रतीत होगा कि ७०० साल की मुगलिया सलतनत के समय में हमारे देश के ब्राह्मणों ने और विद्वानों ने अपने पैरों की त्वचायें फाड़-फाड़ कर, उन में पुस्तकें रख-रख कर संस्कृत का संरक्षण किया है । अंग्रेजों के पौने दो सौ वर्षों के काल में भी इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि लोगों ने चाहे अपना पेट काटा हो, लेकिन इस को संरक्षण दिया है । राजे महाराजे, ताल्लुकेदार जो उस समय थे, वे चाहे कितने भी और बातों में दुर्बल रहे हों, लेकिन उन के अन्दर एक गुण था कि वे भारत की प्राचीन भाषा और परम्परा के संरक्षण के लिये यथाशक्ति सहयोग देते थे । अब देश में वे परम्परायें नहीं रहीं हैं । दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् आज वही भाषा और उस भाषा के विद्यालय धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं । भारत-वर्ष में संस्कृत की पाठशालाओं की जो स्थिति है तथा संस्कृत की जो स्थिति है, वह शोच-नीय है । मैं योजना मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस राशि को और बढ़ायें और संस्कृत जो भारत की विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं और राष्ट्र भाषाओं के बीच में एक श्रृंखला का कार्य करती हैं, उस के लिये अधिक से अधिक जितना भी धन नियत किया जा सकता हो, नियत करें ।

अब मैं अपने देश के राष्ट्र धर्म के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । मैं धर्म शब्द को कहते हुए कुछ थोड़ा सा सकुचाता हूं । सकुचाता इसलिए हूं कि संविधान में जो धर्म निरपेक्ष शब्द रखा गया है उसकी ऐसे गलत ढंग से व्याख्या की जाती है कि धर्म शब्द जिस किसी व्यक्ति के मुंह से निकलता है तो वह लोग जो आज अपने आपको प्रगतिशील समझते हैं, उनके माथे पर बल पड़ने लग जाते हैं । लेकिन यहां इस धर्म शब्द को स्मरण कराने का साहस मुझे इसलिए हुआ है कि आपके मस्तक पर "धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय", सभापति महोदय, लिखा हुआ है और इसीलिए धर्म शब्द की मैं साहस के साथ चर्चा कर रहा हूं । राष्ट्र धर्म शब्द का प्रयोग करने का मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि सन् १९४७ से पहले जब हम स्वतंत्र नहीं हुए थे तो हमारी सोचने की और विचारने की प्रवृत्ति भारतीय स्तर पर थी । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से आज हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के मस्तिष्कों का अभाव होता जा रहा है जो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर देश की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में सोचने और समझने का प्रयत्न करते हों । अकसर प्रान्तीय स्तर पर, जातीय स्तर पर, व विशेष के स्तर पर सोचने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है, उसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि अभी कल परसों आपने देखा—मैं साधारण स्तर के व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूं तो वह सम्भव है उतना उचित प्रतीत न हो—कि हमारे देश का वह व्यक्ति जो सरकारी मशीनरी के अन्दर एक पुर्जे के रूप में फिट है, वे भी इस प्रकार की दुर्बलता में कंधा लगाते हुए देखा गया है । देश को बड़े दुर्भाग्य के साथ और गर्दन को नीचे करके यह समाचार पढ़ पढ़ने को मिला कि १५ अगस्त जो कि एक राष्ट्रीय पर्व है, उसका बंगाल प्रान्त के अन्दर बहिष्कार किया गया । मैं समस्या की पृष्ठ भूमि में नहीं जाना चाहता कि असम में क्या हुआ या बंगाल में किस प्रकार उसका बहिष्कार किया गया । लेकिन राष्ट्र का यह पर्व सारे देश का पुण्य पर्व था और उस पर्व का बहिष्कार होना और इस प्रकार के साधिकार व्यक्ति के द्वारा होना राष्ट्र के लिए बड़ी चिन्तनीय स्थिति पैदा कर देता है । यह तो बंगाल की

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

स्थिति है। मगर जिस प्रान्त का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं वहां भी लगभग इसी प्रकार की स्थिति धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती जा रही है। सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात को कहने की आप अनुमति दीजिये कि नई दिल्ली के अन्दर चन्द महीने पहले एक छोटी सी घटना घटी थी जोकि पूसा इंस्टीट्यूट के अन्दर हुई थी श्री जोसफ ने आत्म-हत्या कर ली थी। इस सदन में और इस सदन से बाहर समाचारपत्रों में भी बहुत कुछ उसको प्रकाशन मिला और उस समस्या के ऊपर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया गया। लेकिन कल परसों एक घटना पंजाब में हुई है। भाखड़ा नंगल के एक कुशल इंजीनियर जिस का नाम मिस्टर क्लेयर था, उसको दो मंत्रियों के आपस के विवाद या आपस की लड़ाई के कारण किस प्रकार से अपनी आत्म-हत्या करनी पड़ी, इसकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। अन्तर केवल इतना था कि मिस्टर जोसफ मरने के पहले अपनी जेब में अपनी आत्म-हत्या के कारण लिख गये थे और मिस्टर क्लेयर ने इस विषय में मौन साधा और मरने से पहले उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ लिख नहीं गये। जिस प्रान्त की चर्चा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस चर्चा को आरम्भ करते हुए की, उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। एक ओर आप देश का निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर इस प्रकार की विध्वंसक प्रवृत्ति हमारी बगल में, पंजाब प्रदेश में बढ़ रही है जिसकी ओर आपका विशेष रूप से ध्यान मैं खींच रहा हूं। वहां पर पंजाबी सूबा की मांग और दूसरी इस प्रकार की चीजें चल रही हैं। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि अब वक्त आ गया है जबकि जो व्यक्ति आज पंजाब प्रदेश में शासन की कुर्सियों पर बैठे हुए हैं उनके बारे में भी आपको कुछ सोचना होगा। आपको यह सुनकर दुःख होगा कि अकाली आन्दोलन को प्रोत्साहन देने में उनका भी हाथ है और इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर आप राष्ट्र की तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को जिसका आज यह परिणाम होने वाला है कि विदेशी मुद्रा से हम इतने दब जायेंगे कि अरबों पये ब्याजो की शक्ल में ही देश को देने पड़ेंगे, सफल बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस ओर आपको ध्यान देना ही होगा। एक और हम यह भयंकर स्थिति में पग बढ़ाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर जो राष्ट्र की मशीनरी में फिट पुर्जे हैं जो हमारे ही शासनाधिकारी हैं वे इस प्रकार की विध्वंस की कार्रवाई करें, इसको किसी भी हालतमें सहन नहीं किया जा सकता है। आपने ग्रेवाल के केस को सुना, उसने यह याचना की थी कि मैं चाहता हूं कि पंजाब से बाहर मेरे केस का निर्णय दिया जाये। इसी प्रकार मिस्टर कपूर का केस चल रहा है। कल परसों गुरदासपुर जिले के एक भूतपूर्व एम० एल० ए० का केस हुआ है। पंजाब की न्याय व्यवस्था बिल्कुल ही छिन्नभिन्न हो चुकी है। कल हमारे कांग्रेस के बेंच पर बैठे हुए मित्र ने कहा था और दबी हुई आवाज में कहा था कि जैसे असम की स्थिति का निरीक्षण करने के लिए संसद सदस्यों का एक शिष्टमंडल वहां भेजा गया है, वैसा ही एक शिष्टमंडल पंजाब की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए भेजा जाना चाहिये। सभापति महोदय मैं इसको और बिल्कुल ही स्पष्ट भाषा में कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब जैसे सीमा प्रदेश की अगर आपने रक्षा करनी है, भारत के अन्न की दृष्टि से भी समृद्धशाली प्रान्त की स्थिति को अगर आपने ठीक बनाये रखना ह तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के वक्तव्यों से या कुछ लेखों से वह काम नहीं हो सकता है स्थिति को इससे सम्भाला नहीं जा सकता है। अगर पंजाब की स्थिति को सम्भालना है तो पंजाब के शासनतंत्र को भंग कर एकदम से यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया जाये। अगर आप तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को पंजाब कैसे समृद्धिशाली प्रान्त के अन्दर लागू करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए यह अत्यन्त

आवश्यक है कि वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन हो ।

यहां पर इस बात की चर्चा भी चल रही है कि हमारे देश में सहकारी प्रणाली को लागू किया जाये, चाहे वह व्यापार के क्षेत्र में हो, चाहे खेती के क्षेत्र में । मैं योजना मंत्री महोदय से नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम जब भी कोई योजना बनायें तो उस योजना को व्यवहारिक रूप देने में सारे देश को एक साथ परीक्षण की भट्टी में न झोंक दें । अच्छा हो कि उस योजना के लिए या तो कोई एक कमिशनरी को, या छोटे से जिले को या किसी एक प्रान्तविशेष को छांट लिया जाये और वह योजना अगर वहां सफल दिखाई दे तब देश के दूसरे भागों में लागू करें । कठिनाई कहां आती है, न्यूनता कहां उत्पन्न होती है ? कठिनाई तब पैदा होती है जब हम सारे देश को एक साथ परीक्षण की भट्टी में झोंक देते हैं । उस दशा में दुर्बलतायें सामने आते लगती हैं और देश में वह चीज आलोचना और चर्चा का विषय बन जाती हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की सहकारी प्रणाली के बारे में जो भी पग आप देश में उठाना चाहते हैं उसके लिए पहले आप धीरे-धीरे परीक्षण करें और फिर देश को उसकी व्यावहारिक उपयोगिता समझायें तब उसके पश्चात देश के दूसरे भागों में उसको लागू करें ।

आज आपके पास जो पैसा आ रहा है देश से टैक्सों के रूप में या दूसरे रूप में, उसको आप टटोलें और देखें कि कहां से कितना पैसा राज्यकोष में आता है, नगरों से कितना आता है, कसबों से कितना आता है गांवों से कितना आता है । नगरों और गांवों के लिए जब आप योजनायें बनाते हैं तो ऐसा करते समय आप यह भी सोचें कि नगरों पर कितना खर्च करते हैं, गांवों पर कितना खर्च करते हैं । मैं इस चीज को और विस्तार के साथ यहां नहीं कहूंगा । अभी हमारे मित्र जो कांग्रेस बेंच पर बैठते हैं उन्होंने बड़े विस्तार से इस की चर्चा की । लेकिन फिर भी मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं, उदाहरण के रूप में, कि हमारे बगल में दिल्ली से आगरा को जो सड़क जाती है, उस पर चार या पांच पुल बन रहे हैं । मेरा अनुमान है कि इन पुलों के निर्माण पर करोड़ों रु० व्यय हो जायेंगे । इसी प्रकार का एक पुल गढ़मुक्तेश्वर में गंगा नदी के ऊपर बन रहा है । यह मैं नहीं कहता कि पुलों की आवश्यकता नहीं है या यह पुल नहीं बनने चाहियें, मगर दिल्ली से आगरा तक जो चार या पांच पुल बनाये जा रहे हैं, वे केवल इसलिये कि जो व्यक्ति ताजमहल देखने के लिये आगरा जाता है उनको रेल के फाटक पर खड़े हो कर चार या पांच मिनट तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है । जब तक गाड़ी न पास हो जाये तब तक उन की कार वहां से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती । अगर यही पांच पुल देश के उन पिछड़े भागों में बनाये जाते जहां से कि २०० मील का चक्कर लगा कर किसी दूसरे नगर में पहुंचना पड़ता है तो देश का अधिक लाभ होता । मैं यह बात इस दृष्टि से कह रहा हूं कि आज गांव के लोग इस बात को अनुभव करने लगे हैं, और बड़ी तीव्रता से अनुभव करने लगे हैं, कि हमारा पैसा, हमारी पसीने की गाढ़ी कमाई हमारे नगरों की उन्नति पर ही व्यय की जा रही है । "आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव' संस्कृत कवि का कहना है कि आप उन से लें, लेकिन फिर बादलों की तरह से उन्हीं को दें । आप अपने को थोड़ा टटोलिये । नगरों से कितना पैसा प्राप्त होता है पर सड़कें बनती हैं, शहरों के लिये । एक नगर से दूसरे नगर को मिलाया जाता है । भाग्यशाली हैं वे गांव जो उन पर पड़ जाते हैं, वे उन से लाभ उठाते हैं । लेकिन आप ने जब नागपुर सड़क योजना बनाई थी जिस में २० वर्षों के लिये इस प्रकार की योजना थी कि सन १९८१ तक कोई गांव इस प्रकार का नहीं रहेगा देश में जो सड़क से चार मील से ज्यादा दूरी पर हो । इस प्रकार की स्थिति होगी । लेकिन असलियत क्या है ? वह यह है कि आप की दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना समाप्त हो कर हम तीसरी योजना के प्रारूप पर विचार कर रहे हैं

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

लेकिन दूसरी को ही उस अंश में व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं मिल पाया है । भाग्यशाली हैं वे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र जिन्हें चीन के आक्रमण ने इस प्रकार का अवसर दिया कि वे विकास की स्थिति में धड़ाधड़ आ गये । इस दृष्टि से तो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को चीन वालों को धन्यवाद जरूर देना चाहिये, चाहे वह हिमाचल प्रदेश के हों या कोई और हों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को बड़ा सुअवसर मिला विकास की दृष्टि से । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि आप यह भी देखिये कि आप की नाक के नीचे इस प्रकाश के प्रदेश भी हैं जहां न रेल जाती है, न मोटर जाती है, न चिकित्सा की सुविधा है और न स्कूल हैं । अब योजना मंत्रालय योजनाओं को बनाते समय इन क्षेत्रों को अपनी आंख से ओझल न करे, इन गांवों को भी अपने ध्यान में रखे ।

तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जो यहां से किसानों को, गांवों में रहने वालों की उन्नति के लिये ऋण देते हैं, उनकी व्यवस्था इतनी दोषपूर्ण है कि वह ऋण का रुपया उन के हाथों में पहुंचते २ बीच में ही रह जाता है क्योंकि वह कई हाथों से निलकता है । पहले सुपरवाइजर फिर आर्गेनाइजर, फिर इन्स्पेक्टर फिर बी० डी० ओ० और फिर एस० डी० ओ०, इस फौज के बीच में से हो कर जब पैसा निकलता है तो वह किसानों तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते बहुत थोड़ा रह जाता है । मेरा अनुमान इस प्रकार का है कि यदि आप किसी प्रकार किसानों से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करें तो उस से आप के उत्पादन पर भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा और आप का पैसा किसानों को ठीक से पहुंचेगा ।

16 hrs.

मैं अपनी चर्चा को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए अन्त में केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । आप ने इस योजना के प्रारूप के पहले पृष्ठ पर लिखा है कि हमारा आदर्श समाजवादी समाज की रचना करना है । समाजवादी समाज से हमारा अभिप्राय यह है कि जिन की स्थिति बहुत निम्न है उन की स्थिति को थोड़ा ऊपर उठायें और जो बहुत ज्यादा आगे बढ़ गये हैं उन के ऊपर थोड़ी रोक लगायें ताकि मध्यम श्रेणी के समाज का विकास हो सके। लेकिन आप क्षमा करेंगे मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने के लिये कि हमारे देश में दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के समाप्त होने के पश्चात् भी सब से अधिक कठिन स्थिति में अगर कोई है तो मध्यमवर्ग है, चाहे वह मध्यम वर्ग का अध्यापक हो, चाहे मध्यम वर्ग का मजदूर हो, चाहे मध्यम वर्ग का किसान हो । और याद रखिये, समाजों में जब जब क्रांतियां हुई हैं तो वे मध्यम वर्ग द्वारा ही हुई हैं क्योंकि मध्यम वर्ग ही देश का बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग होता है । जो हमारे देश का मध्यम वर्ग है वह आज कठिन स्थिति से निकल रहा है । आज जब हम समाजवादी समाज का नारा लगा रहे हैं, उस की घोषणा कर रहे हैं तब इस वर्ग की उपेक्षा हमें नहीं करनी होगी । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने उस दिन के भाषण में, जो कि वे नागा प्रदेश के बारे में दे रहे थे, अपना हृदय खोल कर रख दिया । उन्होंने कहा कि हम चाहते नहीं थे लेकिन हम क्या करें, बहुत सी टीमटाम में हम फंस गये । मुझ को प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री न केवल अपनी दुर्बलताओं को अनुभव करते हैं बल्कि उन को खुले रूप में प्रकट भी करते हैं कि वे उन को नहीं चाहते थे । आखिर हम क्या चाहते थे । कहां है वह गांधी जी का आदर्श कि स्वतंत्र भारत में मिनिस्टर किस प्रकार के स्थानों में रहेंगे, कितना वेतन लेंगे ? वे शब्द आप भी जानते हैं, हम भी जानते हैं, उन को दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं । परन्तु हम चाहते हैं कि आज देश पर जो करोड़ों रुपयों का व्यर्थ बोझ पड़ा हुआ है, उस की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये । ऐसे जो प्रदेश भारत में हैं जहां पर असेम्बलियों के साथ कौंसिलें भी हैं । वहां आज क्या होता है ? आप यह भी जानते

हैं कि हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के प्रदेश भी हैं जहां कौंसिलें नहीं हैं । क्या उन प्रदेशों में स्थितियां ठीक से नहीं चल रही हैं ? तो फिर कौंसिलों का बोझ इस निर्धन भारत के कंधों पर जबर्दस्ती क्यों लादा जा रहा है ? अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी महसूस करते हैं तो इस को मैं चाहता हूं कि जब हम तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप पर विचार करने जा रहे हैं, उस समय इस भारी बोझ को राष्ट्र के कंधों से उतारा जाय ताकि देश कुछ राहत महसूस कर सके और सुख की सांस ले सके । परमात्मा कृपा करें, आप ने जो इस योजना का प्रारूप बनाया है उस में आप को सफलता प्राप्त हो और आप देश को आगे उन्नति की ओर ले जा सकें ।

श्री पदम देव (चम्बा) : सभापति जी, तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना की प्रारम्भिक रूपरेखा के ऊपर भिन्न भिन्न विचारधाराओं ने और भिन्न भिन्न व्यक्तियों ने अपने विचारों के अनुकूल यहां पर विवेचना की है । जिस जिस रूप में जिस ने देखा, किसी ने इस को रूस की योजना बतलाई, किसी ने अमरीका के नीचे दबी हुई योजना बतलाई, किसी ने कहा कि दस वर्षों में जो काम हुआ है उस से हम नीचे गये हैं, ऊपर नहीं बढ़े हैं, किसी ने कहा कि यह जो बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह मुल्क को आगे ले जा कर खराब करेंगी, इस तरीके से यहां पर अनेक प्रकार के विचारों का प्रदर्शन किया है । लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि छिद्रान्वेषण के विचार से अगर कोई चीज देखी जाय तो और बात---जितनी झाड़ देते जाओ, कुछ न कुछ कूड़ा निलकता ही है । जितना वस्त्र को धोया जाय, कुछ न कुछ मैल निकलता ही है । अगर किसी चीज को इस रूप में देखा जाय तो हमेशा नुक्स ही नुक्स नजर आयेंगे । योजना तो आगे जायेगी लेकिन इतना खतरा जरूर है कि नुक्स देखने वाले कहीं नुक्स देखते देखते अपने ऊपर ही भ्रम न करने लगें । उन को यह अवश्यमेव अनुभव करना चाहिये ।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस समय जो योजना हमारे सामने रखी गई है, वह पूर्ण दूरदर्शिता के साथ और सारे साधनों को देखने के पश्चात् रखी गई है । पहले क्या हुआ, इस वक्त हमारे पास क्या है, कैसी चीज उपलब्ध हो सकती है, उस के मुताबिक ही यह योजना हमारे सम्मख रखी गई है । आखिर, जो हमारा लक्ष्य है वह है समाजवादी समाज और राष्ट्र का निर्माण, वह है :

"भद्रमिच्छन्त ऋषय: स्वर्विदा
तपोदीक्षामभ्युपनिषेदुरग्रे ।

ततो राष्ट्रं बलमोजश्चजातं
तदस्मयिदेवा उपसन्नमन्तु ।।"

वह है कि इस देश के अन्दर अच्छे आदमी, त्यागी, तपस्वी, निष्पक्षी हों जिन के अन्दर किसी किस्म का लोभ न हो, जो किसी का पक्ष न करें, जिन की आंखों में केवल देश हो, देश के अलावा कोई चीज न हो । ऐसे लोग ही राष्ट्र का निर्माण करते हैं और उस राष्ट्र के इर्द गिर्द सारे देश के लोग इकट्ठे हो कर यह कहते हैं :

"माता भूमि पुत्रोऽहं पृथव्य:"

है मातृभूमि, हम तेरे पुत्र हैं, तू हमारी माता है ।

"वयम् तुभ्यं बलिहृतास्याम्"

हम तुम्हारे लिये केवल अपना बलिदान ले कर आये हैं । इस प्रकार का राष्ट्र हो जिस में न आर्थिक विषमता हो न सामाजिक विषमता हो, जिस के अन्दर न ही विद्या सम्बन्धी विषमता रहे, जिस के अन्दर राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, किसी किस्म की विषमता न रहे । जहां :

"समानोमंत्र: समिति समाजि
समानोप्रप: सहवोअन्नभाग:"

अर्थात् एक तरह का मंत्र, एक तरह की सभा, एक तरह का खाना, एक तरह का पीना हो । इस तरह का समाज हो । यह है हमारे देश का आदर्श । ऐसे समाज को बनाने के लिये

[श्री पद्म देव]

यह देश जा रहा है और इस के लिये हमारे आयोजना आयोग ने जो साधन रखे हैं, उस के अल्दर जितना विचार का दर्शन है, उस में वह अत्यन्त सूक्ष्मता की तरफ गये हैं और देश में हर एक चीज कहां से मिल सकती है, इन सब बातों को विचार के बाद ही यह योजना हमारे सामने रखी है । इस में सब से बड़ा जो धन है, जो सब से बड़ी दौलत और सम्पत्ति है वह यहां की जनता को बतलाया गया है जिस से कि हम अपनी योजना को कामयाब कर सकते हैं । यह एक स्वप्न ही नहीं बल्कि पिछली दो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें इस बात की साक्षी हैं कि हम ने जो भी योजना बनाई है उस में हमें कितनी कामयाबी मिली है ।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि बहुत सारी त्रुटियां रहती हैं, कमियां रहती हैं, लेकिन अगर हम केवल कमियों को ही देखते जायें तो हमें कमियां ही कमियां नजर आयेंगी । लेकिन कमी और क्या हुआ, इन दोनों को देखते हुए कौन सी चीज की कमी रही है, इसको सब लोगों को मिल कर समझना होगा । तो मेरा खयाल है कि जो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना है वह हमारे सामने स्वप्न नहीं है बल्कि एक वास्तविकता है । इसके पांच बड़े लक्ष्य बताये हैं ।

पहली बात तो यह बतायी है कि राष्ट्रीय आय को ५ प्रतिशत वार्षिक बढ़ाया जायेगा । यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि हमारे देश में ८५ फीसदी लोग खेती करने वाले हैं और फिर भी हम हमेशा भूखे रहते हैं । दूसरे देशों के आगे उधार अन्न लेने के लिये जाते हैं । तो सब से पहली चीज इसमें यह रखी है कि हम खगद्य वस्तुओं में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करेंगे । इसके लिए जमीन, खाद, ऐनीमल हसबेंड्री और सब बातों पर विचार करके रुपया रखा गया है । इसमें जो सहकारी खेती का विचार प्रकट किया गया है वह उपयुक्त है । मैं तो समझता हूं कि जब तक हम विनोबाजी के ग्राम दान की तरफ हम नहीं आयेंगे जिसमें भूमि पर किसी का अधिकार न हो, जो भूमि पर काम करे उसी की भूमि मानी जाये और उसी की भूमि मिले, जब तक हम इस सिद्धा त पर नहीं आते तब तक हमारी समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती । आपने सीलिंग की हैं, लेकिन वह इसका इलाज नहीं है । आप आज सीलिंग करते हैं और पांच भाई हैं तो आगे उनके हिस्से में तीन तीन एकड़ भूमि आयेगी । तो यह इलाज नहीं हुआ । लेकिन जो इस वक्त सम्भव था कर दिया गया ।

इसके अन्दर मुझे एक चीज दीखती है । हिमाचल में सीलिंग उतनी जमीन की की गई है जिसका वार्षिक मालिया १२५ रुपया हो । लेकिन उसमें शर्त यह है कि जो जमीन पर काश्त हैं उसको निकाला नहीं जायेगा । लेकिन दूसरी जगहों में जो यह तीस एकड़ का सीलिंग का कानून है उसमें यह है कि अगर इस तीस एकड़ में कोई मजारा होगा तो उसको निकाल दिया जायेगा । इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि बहुत से लोग जमीन से निकाल दिये जायेंगे और उनको कष्ट होगा । लेकिन जो इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया है, मैं समझता हूं वह बहुत अच्छा विचार किया गया है ।

तीसरी चीज इस योजना में है मौलिक उद्योग । इस विषय पर सदन में भी बहुत ध्यान दिया गया है और बहुत बातें कही गयी हैं । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जो बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह तो पहली योजना में ही होनी चाहिए थीं । हम पांच साल पीछे पड़ गये । दूसरी योजना में बेसिक उद्योगों के लिए पैसा रखा गया है और वह तैयार हो गये हैं और तैयार हो रहे हैं और दस वर्ष के भीतर उनसे पूरा लाभ उठाया जाने लगेगा । और उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि हमारे देश का बना सामान भी दूसरे देशों के बाजारों में बिकने लगेगा और इस प्रकार देश की दौलत बढ़ेगी । हम पहले देखते थे कि जो भी सामान यहां मिलता था उस पर लिखा रहता था—मेड इन जरमनी, मेड इन अमरीका, मेड इन इंगलैंड—

आदि । हमारे देश में उद्योगों का विकास होगा, तो एक दिन ऐसा आ सकता है कि मेड इन इंडिया माल दूसरे देशों के बाजारों में बिके और हमारे देश की दौलत बढ़े । तो इस तरह की जो चीजें इस योजना में रखी गयी हैं वे प्रशंसनीय हैं ।

चौथी चीज इसमें रखी गई है जन शक्ति के उपयोग के बारे में । कुछ लोगों को प्रशासन के अन्दर, कुछ को उद्योग धन्धों के अन्दर, कुछ को कृषि में, कुछ को निर्माण कार्यों में लगाया जायेगा । इस प्रकार सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में डेढ़ करोड़ आदमियों को रोजगार दिया जायेगा । एक लाख आदमी हम कारीगर तैयार करेंगे । तो ये बहुत आशाजनक बातें इसके अन्दर हैं ।

पांचवीं बात जो है वह आर्थिक विषमता को मिटाने की है । उसमें सब से पहली चीज तो प्राइवेट से पबलिक सेक्टर में आने की बात है जिससे कि एक व्यक्ति के हाथ में दौलत एकत्र न हो जाये । जागीरदारी से सहकारिता की ओर आने का भी विचार है । जो भूमि जागीरदारों के पास थी वह सहकारी खेती के लिये दी जाये, चाहे जागीरदारी को खत्म करे उन जमीनों को उपलब्ध किया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत उपयोगी बात है । इसी तरह से व्यापार के बारे में भी यह विचार है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज द्वारा व्यापारों को चलाया जाये । यह भी विचार है कि प्रशासन में किन्हीं लोगों की मानोपली न होने पाये । जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनके लिए नौकरियों में रिजरवेशन किया गया है । इसी तरह से उन लोगों के लिए संसद् और दूसरी निर्वाचित संस्थाओं में प्रतिनिधि रखा गया है । जो इतने शक्तिशाली नहीं हैं कि चुनाव वगैरह लड़ सकें ।

तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसके अन्दर जो ये पांच बातें रखी गई हैं ये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। लेकिन एक सवाल है, सभापति जी । पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी, दूसरी बनी और अब तीसरी बन रही है । इन योजनाओं में कामयाबी भी हुई । मैं यह नहीं कह सकता जैसा कि कुछ और सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इधर कुछ नहीं हुआ, बिल्कुल निराशा ही दिखायी देती है । मैं यह नहीं मानता लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि जितना रुपया खर्च किया गया उसके अनुपात में जितनी कामयाबी होनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं हुई । इसका एक बड़ा कारण है । सब से पहले योजना बनना चाहिए थी शिक्षा में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने की । शिक्षा के अन्दर क्रान्ति होनी चाहिए थी जिससे कि जो लोग शिक्षित हो कर निकलते वह यह कहते :

वयम् तुभ्यं वलिहृतास्याम्

मातृभूमि मैं तुझ को अपना बलिदान देने के लिए तैयार हूं । लेकिन आज तो यहां पोजीशन और पजेशन, अर्थात् पैसे और पद के लिए संघर्ष चल रहा है । इसी के लिए आज सारी कोशिशें हो रही हैं । और आज हालात यह है कि आज मेरे लिये देश के मुकाबले में मेरा प्रान्त बड़ा है, प्रान्त के मुकाबले में मेरा जिला बड़ा, और जिले के मुकाबले में मेरी तहसील बड़ी है, तहसील के मुकाबले में मेरा गांव बड़ा है और गांव के मुकाबले में मेरा घर बड़ा है । आज जगह जगह अलग प्रान्त बनाने की बात कही जाती हैं, भाषा के लिहाज से प्रान्त, जाति पांत के लिहाज से प्रान्त बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है । सन् १९४७ के पहले जो भावना हमारे मन में थी, उस समय जो सरकारी नौकर थे वे भी यह भावना रखते थे कि हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हो और एक हो, आज वह भावना खत्म हो गयी है क्योंकि शिक्षा के अन्दर क्रान्ति नहीं लायी गयी । हमारे यहां हिमाचल में जहां आजादी से पहले तीन सौ छोटे मोटे स्कूल थे वहां आज १२०० से ज्यादा प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं, ८० से ज्यादा हाई स्कूल हैं; दो सौ से ज्यादा मिडिल स्कूल हैं, छः कालिज हैं और दो संस्कृत कालिज हैं ।

[श्री पद्म देव]

लेकिन क्या पढ़ने बाद उनके दिमाग में यह खयाल पैदा होता है कि हम को देश के लिए जीना है, देश के लिए रहना है ? इसके विपरीत आज हर एक पोजीशन और पजेशन की लड़ाई में फंसा हुआ है, रात दिन यही चिन्ता है, यही फिक्र है । यह कोई एक जगह की बात नहीं है, सारे देश के अन्दर यही हो रहा है ।

इसमें कोई सेन्देह नहीं कि हमारे देश के नेताओं का बड़ा उच्च चरित्र है और उन पर लोगों को बड़ा विश्वास है । जब वह बाहर जाते हैं तो उनको बहुत सा रुपया मिल जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि भगवान ने हमको पंडित नेहरू के रूप में एक बड़ा लीडर दिया है । शुरू से ही नेता पैदा हुए और नेता होकर रह रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के ही नहीं दूसरे देशों के भी । लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है और मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरी यह बात पंडित जी तक पहुंचे, कि पंडित जी ने अपनी दयालुता से और अपनी कृपालुता से लोगों के हाथ छोटे कर दिये हैं और जीभें बड़ी कर दी हैं । बोलने में वे सब से आगे और सब से ज्यादा, लेकिन जब वक्त कर्म का आयेगा तो कुछ नहीं । यह बात नहीं है

कृतम् मे दक्षिणे हस्ते जयो में सेव्यग्राहिता

यह भावना होनी चाहिये थी कि मुझे तो कर्म करना है, चाहे वह गीता हो, या उपनिषद् हो, चाहे देश की परम्परा हो । लेकिन आज यह चीज नहीं है । आज तो सिर्फ यह चिन्ता है कि पैसा कैसे बने । सरकारी कर्मचारी बुरा न मानें । उनके ऊपर माता पिता और राष्ट्र पैसा खर्च करता है फिर भी उनके दिल में अपने कर्तव्य की भावना पैदा नहीं होती । सब को पैसा बनाने की फिक्र है ।

आज हालत यह है कि कोई काम शुरू नहीं होने पाता, कोई इरादा नहीं बनने पाता कि चारों तरफ से यूनियनें बननी शुरू हो जाती हैं, चाहे वे कम्युनिस्टों की हों, चाहे कांग्रेस की हों, चाहे जन संघ की हों । यह भी एक रोजगार का जरिया बन गया है । इसके ऊपर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया है ।

तो मेरा पंडित जी से निवेदन है कि ये जो लोगों की जीभें बड़ी हो गयी हैं और हाथ छोट हो गये हैं, इस स्थिति को बदलना चाहिए और हाथों को बड़ा करना चाहिए और जीभों को छोटा करना चाहिए । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक देश आहिस्ता आहिस्ता लंगड़ा होता चला जायेगा ।

मैं ने देखा है कि ऋण दिये जाते हैं बगीचों के लिए, सहकारी खेती के लिए, पर भगवान जाने वे कहां चले जाते हैं । लोग किसी काम के लिए लोन लेते हैं और किसी और काम पर खर्च करते हैं । मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि जब तक शिक्षा के द्वारा क्रान्ति नहीं आती तब तक देश में राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा नहीं हो सकती । आज हालत यह है कि एक तरफ तो चीन धधक रहा है और दूसरी तरफ मैं ने परसों सुना—जालिम सरकार को मिटा के छोड़ेंगे । क्या आज भी जालिम सरकार है ? अंग्रेजों के राज में तो हम इस नारे को समझ सकते थे कि—नहीं छडनी नहीं छडनी सरकार जालिम नहीं छडनी । लेकिन जब आज अपना राज्य हो गया है तब भी यह—सरकार जालिम नहीं छडनी—किस लिए कहा जा रहा है । पता नहीं कि सरकार क्या जुल्म कर रही है । शायद उसका यही जुलम है कि वह उनकी मनमानी बात को नहीं मानती और जो वह बाल लीला कर रहे हैं उसको नहीं मानती । इसलिए सभापति जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि शिक्षा में क्रान्ति लाना है और उस में देश-भक्ति की भावना भरनी है ।

एक बात और । यह शासन हम को चुपचाप मिला, खोपड़ा तोड़ कर नहीं मिला । अगर खोपड़ी तोड़ कर मिलता, तो शायद हमारी विचार-धारा कुछ और होती । पुराना

नौकरशाही ढांचा, पुरानी बातें, सब की सब चालू हैं। उस का परिणाम यह है कि जब हम दफ़्तरों में जवानों को कहते हैं कि तुम इतने जवान हो, काम क्यों नहीं करते ? तो जवाब मिलता है कि "इतना ही पैसा मिलता है, उस के मुताबिक काम करते हैं। साढ़े दस बजे आते हैं।" बदकिस्मती से मैं भी मिनिस्टर रहा। मैं ठीक दस बजे दफ़्तर जा कर कभी कभी दफ़्तर में एक चक्कर लगा लेता था। कोई दस बजे आता था, कोई ग्यारह बजे आता था और कोई किसी वक्त आता था। अगर पूछा जाता कि "कहां रहे", तो जवाब मिलता कि "वहां यह हो गया, वह हो गया", वगैरह वगैरह। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी मुलाज़िम, सरकारी कर्मचारी, सरकार तो यही है। मिनिस्टर तो आते और जाते रहते हैं, बदलते रहते हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों मुल्क में हड़ताल की बड़ी भारी तैयारी की गई। लोग कहते हैं कि वह चेतावनी के लिये थी। मैं कहता हूं कि चेतावनी के लिए नहीं था, बल्कि अगर किसी गवर्नमेंट को खत्म करना हो, तो एक ही रास्ता है, कि वहां की कम्यूनिकेशन्ज को बन्द कर दिया जाये। कम्यूनिकेशन्ज बन्द हो जायें, रेल, कार सब बन्द हो जायें, कहीं लड़ाई झगड़ा हो, तो कुछ न हो सके। मैं ने कहा कि वह तो यह था कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यहां नहीं, किसी और जगह बैठे होते, या बिठाय होते। इसलिए सरकारी मशीनरी को नया रूप देना पड़गा, उस के नय रूल बनाने पड़ेंगे, क्योंकि यह नया राज है, सनाजवादी राज है। पहले कानून का राज था, ला एंड आर्डर का राज था। उस वक्त ठीक मशीनरी थी। लेकिन आज तो ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल नहीं है। आज तो खेत में जाना है, स्वयंसेवक बन कर जाना है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

श्री पद्म देव : मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूं, क्योंकि मैं ने अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा।

पिछड़े इलाकों के सम्बन्ध में रुपया तो बहुत खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन इन दस वर्षों में हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके में एक फुट भी रेल नहीं ले जाई गई है। जिस वक्त हम कहते हैं कि वहां खानें हैं, लोहा है, नमक है, दूसरी चीजें हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि वह सस्ता नहीं पड़ता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार मुल्क का विकास करना चाहती है और लोगों को रोटी देना चाहती है, तो उस को सारी चीज़ों को बनिये के तराजू से नहीं तोलना चाहिए, बल्कि यह सोचना चाहिए कि अगर लोहा मिलता है, तो उस के साथ साथ लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलता है।

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member to kindly close his remarks, because he is taking up new points. Then there will be no end to his speech. He has taken more than his time.

श्री पद्म देव : बहुत अच्छा, मैं समाप्त करता हूं। मैं क्षमा चाहता हूं।

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Many of us feel that this Third Plan, which by some is regarded as a great human venture, may very probably end in a tragedy of good intentions self-defeated. This is due largely to the fact that there have been bad estimates of resources, and there has been unfounded over-enthusiasm on the part of the planners and the Government.

I shall come directly to the question of resources. It would appear that the Planning Commission has considered the needs of the country without considering its resources first, then found out what would be the industries etc., which would satisfy those needs, put them out down in the Plan, and then gone about hunting for the resources. Even a cursory glance at the resources will convey to us that all these resources have been considerably over-estimated. Among the re-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

sources the first item is balance from revenues on the basis of existing taxation. I fail to understand how they hope to get Rs. 350 crores from this source when States after States are presenting deficit budgets and have not been able to raise their income. I am convinced that so far as this source is concerned the Planning Commission and the Government will be bitterly disappointed.

The contribution from the Railways has been hinted at Rs. 150 crores and probably they will get this amount especially when as the Prime Minister has hinted, they are going to increase the railway fares.

There is another surprising item—surplus from other public enterprises —iron and steel, fertilisers, oil extraction, and refining, post and telegraphs and so on. They have put down a total income of Rs. 300 crores. So far as iron and steel is concerned, we have not yet got into strides of production and so much so, we do not even know the cost per ton for the production of steel in the public sector. How then do we estimate the profit? I do not know. In addition, they are expecting from the State Electricity Boards and State Transport Undertakings about Rs. 140 crores. I wonder if the Planning Commission even knows that the State Electricity Board cannot charge more than what is provided for in the schedules to the Electricity Supply Act of 1948. There are formulas provided for calculating the price of electricity and these Boards have to conform to it. Where is the scope for increasing the charges beyond a point? (*An Hon. Member*: Change the Act).

So far as the State transport undertakings are concerned, I was for five years in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and we came to know that after spending Rs. 4 crores of investment in the Undertaking in one year the profit shown was only Rs. 23,000. There was, besides, the camouflaging of the real position by under-estimating the depreciation and setting aside a very inadequate amount of depreciation and still the Planning Commission hopes that they are going to produce, between these two resources Rs. 140 crores.

The question of income from the public sector undertakings raises important issues. Are we going to regard these undertakings as milch cow which could be milked to an indefinite extent? What is the guiding principle for fixing the price of the commodity or service which the State undertakings produce? Can they be permitted to exploit their monopolistic position with the aim of producing something by way of surplus to the extent of Rs. 440 crores for the purpose of this Plan? In America, there is considerable amount of litigation on this point because there the public utility services are not allowed to dictate the prices to the consumer beyond what is legitimate. I think a time has come when a ceiling has to be placed, just as the one placed on the electricity supply undertakings, beyond which the public sector undertakings should not be allowed to charge for the commodities they produce or services they render.

So far as borrowing from the public are concerned, they have been over-estimated, though I wish the planners all success. They seem to imagine that the Government credit stands so high that they will be in a position to get this amount of Rs. 850 crores from the market. May I point out that the credit of the private enterprise stands far higher than that of the Government? With all the institutional supports that the Government can command, they could not get beyond the target provided in the Second Plan, whereas in the private sector whenever it floats any company, the issues are heavily oversubscribed. In one case there was a over subscription to the extent of 60 times the amount the company required!

Again so far as the reserves from the steel equilisation fund is concerned, I am of the view that this is nothing but an indirect taxation without consulting this hon. House and that also raises the same issue as I said before that the public sector undertakings must not be allowed because of their monopolistic position to dictate the price to the consumer.

I next come to the question of additional taxation which is to the extent of Rs. 1,650 crores, two-thirds of which will have to be found by the Centre—Rs. 1,100 crores roughly. That means Rs. 220 crores of additional taxation per year, over and above the taxation under which the country is already groaning. The Planning Commission has itself said that so far as direct taxation is concerned—income-tax and the corporation tax—there is no scope to raise more and the hon. Finance Minister admitted this in so many words in the course of his speech this morning. The Planning Commission has also said that whatever you can get more is by way of tightening up the administrative machinery. To say that the Central revenues will get Rs. 1100 crores more by way of additional taxation and the States, Rs. 550 crores is to my mind an extremely tall order. Even if you succeed in collecting this tax, it is bound to have a depressing effect on capital formation. To expect the States to produce, on an average, Rs. 100 crores more per annum while so many of them are showing deficit budgets is, I think, to expect the impossible.

Coming to the foreign exchange position, the Planning Commission is budgeting—I do not know with what optimism—for a sum of Rs. 2200 crores which they hope to get by way of budgetary receipts, corresponding to external assistance. Let us bear this in mind that the Commission itself has warned us that it cannot say that it will be in a position to get this amount. But we are hoping for it! I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister going about with a beggar's bowl will return with some luck. I wish him luck.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that I have never gone with a beggar's bowl anywhere at any time and I do not intend to go with a beggar's bowl at any time.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Let us hope that external aid will fall like manna from heaven.

Shri Morarji Desai: That does not mean that also.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out that the planners have absolutely underestimated the foreign exchange requirements and that apart we are starting with the Third Plan with no foreign exchange reserves at our disposal whatsoever. The reserves of the foreign exchange have been drained to the last rupee. I think it was my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani who said that the foreign exchange was as low as Rs. 144 crores. I think it is round about Rs. 128 crores but that is a minimum below which you cannot go. That is the irreducible minimum which is to be maintained as fiduciary backing for our paper currency. We are starting the Third Plan without having a single pound sterling in our coffers and yet we have budgeted for Rs. 32000 crores of foreign exchange.

Sir, the foreign exchange component directly involved in the Plan itself is Rs. 2100 crores. As the Planning Commission has pointed out, even if we do not consider the foreign exchange component directly involved in the Plan—Rs. 2100 crores—you will fall short at the end of the Second Plan in your foreign exchange resources to the extent of Rs. 500 crores because of the balance of payments position. Not only that. Because of the PL. 480 commodity assistance we shall require another Rs. 600 crores. That means all told it will be Rs. 3,200 crores. There is no warrant for expectation that we will be able to get this amount of foreign exchange from anywhere. The worst part of it, and

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

what the Planning Commission and the hon. Fiance Minister have forgotten is that the bulk of these foreign exchange requirements will be required within the first two years of the Third Plan.

Sir, we have had deferred credit facilities in the Second Plan. Repayments have got to be made now. Greater expenditure has to be incurred in the inception stages of the various projects and other works. Therefore, the bulk of the foreign exchange will be required in the course of the first two years of the Plan. That may be roughly calculated, taking Rs. 3200 crores as the total requirements according to their estimate, at Rs. 2300 to Rs. 2400 crores in the first two years. I do not know where we are going to get external assistance of that magnitude, and we have been frankly warned that our foreign exchange difficulties are not temporary but of a continuous nature.

Coming to deficit financing, may I point out to the House that the Commission has proposed deficit financing to the extent of Rs.550 crores. In the Second Plan we had deficit financing, obviously, to the extent of Rs.1200 crores but the actual deficit financing was of a much higher order and there was considerable concealed deficit financing. This concealed deficit financing took the shape, amongst other things, of treasury bills. Rs. 1400 crores worth of treasury bills were issued during the course of the Second Plan and Rs. 350 crores of Treasury Bills were converted into loans of long term maturity. May I point out, Sir, that it has, ultimately, the same effect as deficit financing? Secondly, so far as the price line is concerned we have been naively told that since the last Plan the prices have gone up by more than 20 per cent. Even if the Government holds the price line reasonably with in control, I have no doubt that in the course of the Third Plan prices will go up by another 20 per cent. Let us be clear about this. That would mean that there would be a difference of Rs. 2000 crores between the resources that you have calculated and the estimates of your investments. In its turn it means that the stability of the rupee would be in danger, and I am sure that is not a contingency which we can view with any equanimity.

May I point out, Sir, that there are many things which this Plan ignores, which are of a vital nature? The first thing is, as I have pointed out, no provision has been made for rise in prices, inflationary prices which is bound to occur to the extent of 20 per cent. If you have a budget of Rs. 10,000 crores you must provide for Rs. 12,000 crores by way of resources so that there may be a cushioning effect for the inflation that is inherent in the Plan. Secondly, the Plan does not contain any built-in anti-inflationary safeguard. Thirdly, it has disregarded the question of rise in population. I was surprised that even the estimate of the population is not correctly made. The Central Statistical Organisation makes it at 488 million and others make it at round about 434 million. This will have a direct bearing on the question of employment.

New jobs to the extent of 13.5 million are going to be created as a result of this Plan. Actually, pressure of new labour force coming up within these five years would be of the order of 16 million.

There is not a word about extravagance in the execution of the Second Plan of which the steel plants are a classical example. Also, there is no suggestion of any drastic cut in the administration expenditure. In the Second Plan, additional taxation was provided of the order of Rs. 450 crores. Actually we gave Rs. 1000 crores. Most of it went into administrative expenditure. There is a glib talk of the fourth steel plant. We do not know even about the three steel plants. We do not know the economics of production and yet they are

talking about the fourth steel plant. There is no mention made in the Plan of mobilising the country's gold resources even to the extent of 10 per cent. There is also no effective method suggested for mopping up private capital for public enterprises by way of participation.

In conclusion, Sir, I shall make some practical suggestions. First, the overall outlay in public sector should be confined to Rs. 4200 crores. Secondly, the fourth steel plant should be dropped. Power generation should be reduced to 10 million kwts. Irrigation should be reduced to an additional 10 million acres only and the other physical targets must be correspondingly reduced. Above all, so far as Defence expenditure is concerned it is wasteful, of which this House gets no information whatsoever. We purchased recently an aircraft carrier costing about Rs. 25 crores or Rs. 26 crores. Still nobody has told us why we purchased it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was purchased four or five years ago.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not understand, with this type of wasteful expenditure, this type of wasteful expenditure of foreign exchange, how it is possible for us to have a plan of the magnitude of Rs. 10,200 crores? My suggestion is this. If you do not want this great human venture to end, as I said, in a tragedy of good intentions, then see that you cut your Plan according to your resources. It is no use being ambitious because the hard economic realities can make a shambles of your Plan.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, पेश्तर इसके कि मैं अपने विचार थर्ड फाइव यीअर प्लान की ड्राफ्ट आउटलाइन पर रखूं, मुझ से कुछ पहले मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, मैं उनके बारे में कुछ शब्द कह देना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस योजना के रास्ते में अगर कोई सबसे बड़ी रुकावट है, तो वह साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना है । इस साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना के कारण बजाये इसके कि मुल्क की जो ताकत है, वह मुल्क के डेवेलपमेंट में लगे, उसको आगे ले जाने में लगे, वह आपस के झगड़ों में चली जाती है । मुझ से पहले एक वक्ता ने कहा कि पंजाब की दशा बुरी है । मैं अभी अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि तारासिंह जी के मुताल्लिक एक हैबियर्स-कार्पस की पेटीशन हाईकोर्ट में दी गई, जिसमें एक वजह यह दी गई कि चूंकि हिन्दू साम्प्रदायिक तत्व मुझ को और पंजाबी सूबे की मेरी मांग को साम्प्रदायिक कहते हैं, इसलिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने मुझ गिरफ्तार कर लिया है । इसके मुकाबले में कुछ अरसा पहले, मुझ से पहले जो वक्ता बोले, उनकी कुछ संस्थायें थीं, जिन के आदमी गिफ्तार होकर जेलों में थे, तो वे कहती थीं कि अकाली साम्प्रदायिक लोग हैं, ये अन्दर रहने चाहिये । इस साम्प्रदायिक भावना ने आज तक पंजाब को आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया । मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाब सरकार ने इस बारे में बावक्त कदम उठाया है और उसने पंजाब में मौजूद दोनों साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को दबाया हुआ है और अगर वह इन को दबा कर रखेगी, तो उसी सूरत में वह पंजाब को आगे ले जा सकेगी —और कोई सूरत नहीं है कि पंजाब को आगे ले जाया जा सके । यह जो विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं कि पंजाब सरकार ने कोई ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं, जिन से कि पंजाब को नुकसान पहुंचा है, वे ग़लत हैं । बल्कि पंजाब सरकार ने तो बावक्त मौका सम्भाल लिया है, जिसके जरिये उसने साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना को, चाहे वह हिन्दू साम्प्रदायिकता हो, चाहे अकाली साम्प्रदायिक भावना हो, कुचल कर रख दिया है, ताकि पंजाब के भविष्य का निर्माण किया जा सके ।

अब मैं योजना आयोग को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उसकी देख-रेख में भारतवर्ष ने इन दो पांच-साला प्लान्ज में काफी से

[श्री हेमराज]

ज्यादा तरक्की की है और काफी से ज्यादा आगे बढ़ा है और आज वह इस पोजीशन में है कि हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में हम एक ऐसे मुकाम पर पहुंच गए हैं, कि जैसा कि हमारे माननीय नेता, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा है, हमारी बेसिक इंडस्ट्री की बुनियादें इतनी बजबूत हो गई हैं कि उससे आगे बढ़ कर हम बाहर के मुल्कों से अपने देश को मुक्त कर सकते हैं और जितनी भी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, हम उन को खुद बना सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सारा काम नहीं हो सकता था, अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स की देख-रेख करके एक खास प्लानिंग करके देश को आगे न ले जाता। इस के लिये वे लोग बधाई के पात्र हैं।

लेकिन इस बारे में मैं देखता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने शुरू से ही यह ध्येय रखा कि यहां की जो ८२ फीसदी के करीब देहाती आबादी है, जिस वक्त तक उसका स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठाया जायगा, तब तक इस देश की असली रूप में तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। ईस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि जिस समय तक उस देहाती आबादी में कोई भावना,चेतना,जोश पैदा नहीं होता, तब तक हमारी प्लानिंग लंगड़ी सी रहेगी। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाऊं कि हालांकि शुरू में उन्होंने कहा कि विलेज प्लानिंग किया जाये, लेकिन आज तक वह विलेज प्लानिंग कार्यान्वित नहीं हुआ है। विलेज प्लानिंग हमारी प्लान में मौजूद है। वह हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में मौजूद है। लेकिन जहां तक विलेज प्लान का ताल्लुक है गांव में, वहां तक वह प्लानिंग नहीं हो पाया है। फ़िगर्ज के मुताबिक हम देखते हैं कि हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जायें, लेकिन जहां तक खेती का, फूड ग्रेन्ज का सवाल है, जितना हम आगे बढ़ते हैं, हम रोजाना देखते हैं कि हम आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो पाए हैं, बल्कि घाटा ही घाटा है और हम को बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमारा विलेज प्लानिंग शुरू से ही दुरुस्त हो जाता, तो आज ये रांग फिगर्ज हमारे पास नहीं होतीं और हम को यह पता होता कि हर एक गांव में हमारी पैदावार कितनी कितनी बढ़ी है। लेकिन हमारे प्लानिंग में जितने भी फ़िगर्ज हैं, चाहे वे सैम्पल सरवे के हों, या कोई दूसरे हों, वे सब काग़ज़ाती चलते हैं और उनसे पता चलता है कि हमारे यहां लाखों टन अनाज हो गया, लेकिन वे फिगर्ज किस हद तक दुरुस्त हैं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि असली रूप हमारे सामने नहीं आता है। अगर असली रूप में विलेज प्लानिंग किया जाता, तो उसका नतीजा यह होता कि १९५२ में, या १९५३ में विलेज-वार, फसल वार, कितनी पैदावार हुई, यह हम को मालूम हो जाता और हमारे ये आंकड़े ठीक होते। लेकिन आज तक विलेज प्लानिंग नहीं हुआ। इसलिय मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उन्होंने प्लानिंग का जो मकसद रखा था, उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिय, ताकि हमारे विलज में तरक्की हो सके, उसमें कुछ इन्सन्टिव पैदा हो सके और जहां सरकार चीज देती है, उन को पता लग सके कि यह चीज हमारे पास आई है और इससे हम को इतना फ़ायदा हुआ है। आज हालत क्या है? अभी हमारे एक भाई ने कहा है कि जो चीज ऊपर से चलती है वह विलेज तक पहुंचते पहुंचते कितनी कम रह जाती है, इसका आपको अन्दाज़ा ही नहीं। यहां से तो काफी धन दिया जाता है लेकिन वहां पहुंचते पहुंचते कुछ भी नहीं रह जात है। यहां से पानी चलता है लेकिन वहां पहुंचते पहुंचते वह एक तुबका सा ही रह जाता है। बीच में ही बहुत से लोग उस पानी को पी जाते हैं। इस तरह से जो रकम आप गांव वालों को देते हैं वह उन तक पहुंच नहीं पाती है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि आपका ध्यान इस ओर जाए।

जहां तक विलेज प्लानिंग का ताल्लुक है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आप जल्दी से

जल्दी कदम उठाये ताकि गांव की जो हालत है वह बेहतर हो सके ।

अब मैं बढ़ती हुई महंगाई की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । जब तक महंगाई दूर नहीं होती, तब तक आम आदमियों में किसी तरह का जोश पैदा नहीं हो सकता है, लोगों का दुःख हमेशा ही बना रहने वाला है । इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि लोगों में प्लान के प्रति कोई उत्साह पैदा नहीं होगा जो कि प्लान की कामयाबी के लिये बहुत जरूरी है और गांव गांव में जाकर हम प्लानिंग के हक में जो भावना पैदा करना चाहते हैं, वह भावना पैदा नहीं हो सकती है । जो हमारा पहला प्लान था उसमें हमने इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि हमारी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और १९५२ में यह ख्याल हो गया था कि हमारा प्लान ठीक तरह से चल गया है और हम आत्म निर्भर हो गए हैं । लेकिन १९५७ के बाद जो प्राइसिस थीं वे बढ़ती ही चली गईं । हम देखते हैं कि आज मुल्क में एक तरह से हाहाकार सा मचा हुआ है इन प्राइसिस के बारे में में और लोग कह रहे हैं कि इनको कम किया जाए । लोग चाहते हैं कि प्राइसिस इस लेवल पर आ जायें कि उनका गुजर बसर हो जाय, उनका जी फैमिली बजट है, उसके अन्दर उनका काम चल जाय । अगर आप कीमतों को चैक नहीं करते हैं तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जगह-ब-जगह बर्चनी फैल जायेगी ।

यह ठीक है कि जो पर-कैपिटा इनकम है वह बढ़ी है । हमें बताया गया है कि पर-कैपिटा इनकम इन दो प्लानों में २९० या २९४ के करीब हो गई है नेशनल इनकम के लिहाज से यह पर-कैपिटा इनकम ठीक है । लेकिन जो देहाती लोग हैं, जिनके अन्दर आप जोश पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उनकी इनकम कहां तक बढ़ी है, इसका अन्दाजा हमने नहीं लगाया है और मैं चाहता हूं कि योजना मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि जो देहातों में लोग रहते हैं, उनकी पर-कैपिटा इनकम क्या हो गई है और वह कहां तक बढ़ी है । मैं यह इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि ८२ प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में रहते हैं और उनका सहयोग जब तक आपको नहीं मिलेगा और पूरे तरीके से नहीं मिलेगा उस समय तक आपकी योजना पूरी तरह से कामयाब नहीं गिनी जाएगी ।

यह ठीक है कि आपने कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का काम शुरू किया है और बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम बनाया है । उसमें आपने सोशल एजूकेशन को भी शामिल किया हुआ है । लेकिन अब तक सोशल एजुकेशन में आपने क्या क्या किया है, इसका कुछ भी पता नहीं है । सिवाय इसके कि बहुत से सोशल एजुकेशन आर्गेनाइजर आपने रख दिये हैं और कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । जब हम उनसे कुछ पूछते हैं कि क्या क्या उन्होंने काम किया है, तो वे कुछ भी बता नहीं पाते हैं । अब आपने सी० डी० में ज्यादा जोर एग्रीकल्चर की ओर दिया है और अगर यह प्रोग्राम कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट के तहत शुरू से ही रख दिया जाता और शुरु से इस पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया होता तो जो हमारे फूडग्रेन्स हैं, जो एग्रीकल्चर है वह बहुत ही आगे बढ़ गई होती । उसके साथ ही साथ हमारी जो हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वे भी बहुत आगे बढ़ गई होतीं, उनके अन्तर्गत भी काफी उन्नति कर ली गई होती । हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज और एग्रीकल्चर ये जो हमारी योजना के दो पहिए हैं, जिनके सहारे हमें आगे बढ़ना है, ये ठीक तरह से चल सकते थे और आज देश और भी आगे बढ़ सकता था । इसका एक नतीजा यह भी होता कि हमारे जो सटर्लिंग बैलेंसिस हैं जिन को कि हमने बाहर से खाने की चीजों को मंगाने में खर्च कर दिया है, वे भी बच गए होते और उनका इस्तेमाल हम इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने पर कर सकते थे ।

आज जितनी हमारी भूमि फारेस्ट्स के नीचे है, उसका मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । केवल कोई १०वां हिस्सा हमारी जमीन का ऐसा है जो फारेस्ट के नीचे है । आज देखा गया

[श्री हेमराज]

है कि फारेस्ट्स की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है। फारेस्ट किन चीजों के लिये निहायत जरूरी हैं ? वे इसलिये जरूरी हैं कि वर्षा हो। इसलिये भी जरूरी हैं ताकि आप डैम्स वगैरह बना सकें और डैम्स में पानी आ सके। इसलिये फारेस्ट्स का होना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन आपने किया क्या है ? आपने डैम बनाने तो शुरू कर दिये हैं लेकिन उनकी रक्षा के लिये जो दूसरी जरूरी चीजें हैं, उनकी तरफ आपको कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। भाखड़ा डैम आपने बना दिया है। पहले आप कहते थे कि उसकी उम्र ५०० साल होगी, लेकिन अब कहा जाता है कि १०० साल ही होगी। इसके साथ ही साथ कैचमेंट एरियाज के बारे में जो कुछ आप को करना था, वह भी आपने नहीं किया है। ये सब चीजें क साथ होनी चाहियें थीं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब चीजों का आगे के लिये ध्यान रखा जाए।

तीसरी योजना में हमने रिजनल प्लानिंग जो है और जो स्पेशल एरियाज हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया है। पहली और दूसरी योजना में इन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था। इसके लिये मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि देर में ही सही, उसने हिल्ली रिजंस की बात को तो सुना है। इसके बारे में एक और माननीय सदस्य, जो कि पहाड़ी इलाके से आते हैं, ने कुछ कहा है। वह हिमाचल प्रदेश से आते हैं जो कि एक पहाड़ी इलाका है और मैं पंजाब के पहाड़ी इलाके का रहने वाला हूं। उनका जो हिल एरिया है वह मेरे हिल एरिया से निस्फ है और साथ ही साथ उनके हिल्ली एरिया की जो आबादी है, वह मेरी हिल्ली एरिया की आबादी की निस्फ है। जिस कंस्टिट्यूएंसी को मैं रिप्रिजेंट करता हूं उसका मुरब्बा मील एरिया १३,००० है और उनका ११,०००। मेरे यहां की आबादी १६ लाख है और उनके यहां की ११ लाख। जहां तक इन दोनों इलाकों पर खर्च करने की बात है, अब मैं उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मेरे इलाके के लिये तीसरे प्लान में चार या पांच करोड़ रुपया ही खर्च होगा लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये जो तीसरा प्लान है उसमें ४० करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। अब आप देखिये कि कितना फर्क है। आप सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की बात करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न है, क्या यह इक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है ? जहां पर मैं रहता हूं, उसके दोनों तरफ जो भुजायें हैं, वे हिमाचल प्रदेश की हैं, राइट हैंड में भी और लैफ्ट हैंड में भी औ बीच में मेरा इलाका पड़ता है। Right hand does not know what the left hand is doing. इन दोनों भुजाओं को आप बलशाली कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस प्रदेश में किसी तरह के कोई एण्टी-सोशल एलीमेंट्स पैदा न हों, तो आप को ऐसे तरीके से चलना होगा जिससे कि यह सारा जो एरिया है, इसका एक सही तरीके से डिवेलेपमेंट हो सके।

अन्त में मैं आपको जो आपने इनएक्सेसीबल एरियाज कमेटी बनाई थी, उसने जो कुछ कहा है, उसमें से थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उस कमेटी ने हिल्ली एरियाज के बारे में कहा है :—

"The solution of the problems of these areas consequently is definitely beyond the scope and the resources of the existing State plans. The probem posed by them, therefore, is a national one and should be dealth with as such. Therefore, a special development plan must be put into motion over and above the provision of the current plans of both the Centre and the States".

इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि पंजाब स्टेट हमको इतना पैसा नहीं दे सकती है जिससे कि इन एरियाज का डिवेलपमेंट हो सके, आप उनकी तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान दें और उनकी मदद करें। हम आपके

आभारी हैं कि आपने कम से कम हिमाचल प्रदेश को उठाया तो सही । लेकिन अगर आप हिमाचल को उठा रहे हैं तो बाकी जो इस किस्म के इलाके हैं, उनको भी उठाने में आपको किसी किस्म का गुरेज नहीं करना चाहिये । जहां पर स्टेट गवर्मेंट सके लिये कुछ कर रही हैं, वहां पर मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि योजना आयोग और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी अपने खजाने में से कुछ न कुछ रकम इस इलाके के लिये देगी ।

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Plan. I would like to refer to two main things at the outset. The first is in regard to the doubt about the advisability of embarking on heavy industries. In my view of things, if India has not only to grow, but if it has to remain independent, heavy industry is an inevitable consequence, of its will to remain independent. Why was Japan so easily and easily defeated? The main cause was the lack of heavy industry. Japanese soldiery was much better equipped and had better strategy than the American soldiery had; even their Generals were superior to the American or the Allied Forces Generals. Heavy industry, from the dawn of history, from the day when sovereign nations came into conflict, became an important weapon. Napoleon won the European battles because his guns could go 400 yards as against the 300 yards of other countries. The moment the others had guns with longer range, Napoleon was defeated. So is history. Without heavy industry, prosperity in the modern sense is impossible. So, not only from the economic viewpoint but from the viewpoint of the very will to live, heavy industry is necessary.

Now, I turn to another question. Shri M. R. Masani was asking why we should have a fourth steel plant. May I respectfully ask whether a country with 400 million population..

Shri Braj Raj Singh: 430 million now.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: ....and with a long history and with large areas, and with 6,000 million tons of iron ore, and 3,000 million tons of coal and 1120 million tons of managanese ore should ever remain a backward country? What are the factors that make a nation great in the comity of nations? They are a large population, mineral resources, military equipment etc. All these things exist in India, and if still it is said that we should remain as we are I would say that it would be an act of treason to the 400 million people of India. Anybody who takes the reins of the Government in his hands has a duty to raise the structure of this great country. This great country cannot remain as it is. It has to be built into a great nation, and whoever fails, fails in fulfilling the task that destiny has placed in his hands. It is no gainsaying when I say that never has a leader got so much of confidence from the millions of his people as the present leader has got; and if such a man fails, then his will be the most miserable failure or defeat in the annals of the great people on whom he wielded power at a critical juncture.

There is then the question of inflation. I beg to submit that inflation is not a new question. Many other countries such as France, Germany etc. have faced this. Out of the conflict and as a consequence of the long experience of the modern nations who in their own way are tackling the problem of industrialisation, a technique has arisen, and that technique is the technique of functional economics. Functional economics consists of two things; for tomorrow, your budget must be much more than you save today and you expend today; you must see what your expenditure is today, and what your savings are today, and tomorrow's expenditure must grow much more. So, deficit financing in a developing economy is an inevitable result. You cannot escape it. What is the remedy? The remedy is that quite a large

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

part of that expenditure must be spent in developing what is called technological expertisation, that is, tomorrow's man should not be an old book-crammer, but a young man who knows how to handle problems; he must be a young man who knows where he stands and how he has to tackle a new problem and how to face and solve the new difficulties that arise. He must have courage to face the problems that arise. Our misfortune is that we have not got the character that is necessary to tackle the hard jobs that lie ahead.

The other day, in regard to the strike the hon. Finance Minister was telling not in the House, but somewhere else.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Privately?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: At the Congress Party meeting.

I am sorry I have to refer to the Finance Minister in his absence. He was saying that in our Constitution there was no provision to prohibit a strike by a Government employee. I may remind him that a Government employee is recruited on the basis of merit and fitness, and fitness includes character, integrity and loyalty to his duties. What is loyalty to duty? It is to serve his Ministers. The Ministers stand for upholding the Constitution. The Constitution means three things: the legislature, judiciary and the executive. The executive who breaks the Constitution is guilty of disloyalty to the country and to the Constitution to which he has taken a pledge of loyalty. It is an impossible position. It pained me very much that a great Finance Minister of this great country is so ignorant of the fundamentals of administration and the rule of law.

17 hrs.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is a crisis.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: It is a crisis. The Finance Minister said somewhere that Nehru can run away with anything. No man under the rule of law can run away with anything. If anybody can run away with anything, people like myself will have no seat in this House. This is an impossible proposition. It is a fundamental crisis of the mind that will not allow us to go ahead.

Everybody has a duty to perform and that duty has to be performed boldly and consciously under the Constitution and under the rule of law. Nobody is above the rule of law. Nobody is above the Constitution. (*Interruption*).

I explained that nothing is wrong with deficit financing so far as inflation is concerned. Inflation is a necessary consequence of a developing economy, and it can be controlled if deficit financing, as I explained, is utilised for better production. Inflation means that you throw more money into the market as against lesser quantity of goods. But if goods are produced in larger quantities, then the excess of money would be absorbed thereby. If it is not absorbed by the excess money in the market, the second remedy is higher taxation. If higher taxation does not absorb it, to borrow money. Taxation in the modern world in a developing economy is not a menace.

Secondly, there is a difference between useful inflation, dangerous inflation and galloping inflation. Useful inflation is inflation which works for greater production of the commodity. During the process that more money is thrown in the market, prices rise and because prices rise, more production comes into the market. People are induced to produce more because they can benefit more. When more production comes, inflation goes down. It is useful inflation. Dangerous inflation occurs when money is thrown in large quantities in the market but the know-how, that is, the administration, is failing to do the job. In such a case, further production is decreasing rather than increasing. Galloping inflation occurs when a man begins not to

hoard the coin but to hoard gold, silver and other things. He loses his faith in coins. So far as India is concerned, there need be no fear of dangerous inflation nor of galloping inflation.

Now, I come to the planning process. The question is whether private enterprise should be allowed, as it has been allowed for centuries, or whether planning is inevitable. My respectful submission is that the 20th century is the century of the common man. Who is the common man? He is none other than the lowest of yesterday. He makes his claim to the right of first citizenry. With the claim for the first among the citizenry, he also claims a share in the wealth and opportunities that the country provides.

Therefore, planning has become an inevitable proposition. Planning is not a random process. It has three factors. It has an objective. The objective before the country, as I submitted, is not only industrial progress. It is there; the rising standard of living is there. But the problem is the will to live. The very existence of India is threatened. China produces more than double the goods we produce with the hard labour, with the same capital. Why? Because of their organisation. It is stronger. They are much more disciplined and much more strict. Their will to live and their will to achieve is greater. We have to keep pace in this race of the will to live against our opponent. It is a question of our very existence, a decent existence against the adversary. The situation demanded that we should have plans for double the amount that we have estimated. We can do that. With gold worth 6,000 million dollars, Germany is the second best, controlling the market after the U.S.A. With hoarded gold worth Rs. 15,000 crores in the rural areas, can we not plan in a bigger way? With 400 million people and Rs. 15,000 crores worth of gold, the country is facing a crisis, a most tremendous crisis in its history. We could not rise to the occasion.

I do not like this steady and slow progress. The slow and steady man may win the race somewhere in the market place. But where great questions are before the people, where great issues are before the people, where great conflicts are there, where great forces are coming face to face each other, the slow and steady man has no place. So I would appeal to the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister to consider this aspect of the question, that India's problem is not a problem only of progress, but it is a problem of the will to live. We live if we progress, we live if work harder to achieve our goal. If we fail, we are nowhere.

श्री राधा रमण : सभापति महोदय, मैं उस ड्राफ्ट प्लान का जो इस समय सदन में विचाराधीन है समर्थन करता हूं ।

बहुत से माननीय बन्धुओं ने इस पर विचार करते हुए अपने अपने खयाल रखे हैं और उनमें बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही गयी हैं जो सही हैं और कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो कि आपत्तिजनक हैं । मैं उन तमाम विषयों पर विचार नहीं करूंगा जिन पर कि हमारे माननीय बन्धुओं ने अपने विचार रखे हैं ।

यह बात प्लान में शुरू में ही कह दी गई है कि इस योजना में ज्यादा जोर कृषि और विशेष बड़े उद्योगों पर दिया गया है । हमारे कुछ बन्धुओं ने यह कहा है कि इस प्लान में कृषि को या गाँवों को या छोटे उद्योगों को उतनी प्रधानता नहीं दी गयी कि जितनी दी जानी चाहिये थी । स सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि अगर आप आँकड़ों को देखें तो उनसे जाहिर होगा कि एग्रीकल्चर, इर्रीगेशन, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट, माइनर और मीडियम इरीगेशन, विलेज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये जलगभग २५५० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की व्यवस्था इस प्लान में की गयी है । और इंडस्ट्रीज और मिनरल्स के लिये २५०० करोड़ रखा गया है ।

यह बात तो जितने भी माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं सब ने स्पष्ट रूप से कही है कि

[श्री राधा रमण]

आज देश की अवस्था का यह तकाजा है कि हमारे यहां बड़े उद्योग कायम किये जायें और ऐसे कारखाने खोले जायें जो कि बड़े बड़े कल पुरजे बना सकें ताकि देश का इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो सके, क्योंकि जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता तब तक हम उन्नति नहीं कर सकते, हम आर्थिक संकट का सामना नहीं कर सकते और समृद्ध नहीं हो सकते।

मैं समझता हूं कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो १०,२०० करोड़ का सारा अन्दाजा लगाया गया है और उसे अलग अलग मदों के अन्दर तकसीम किया गया है वह काफी विचार के बाद किया गया है। इसमें यह सन्देह हो सकता है कि कहीं ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिये था वहां उतना नहीं दिया गया और जहां कम दिया जाना चाहिये था वहां ज्यादा दे दिया गया है। लेकिन, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, मैं इन बातों की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता जो कि अन्य मित्रों ने कही हैं। मैं तो केवल दो तीन बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। बहुत से वक्ताओं ने अलग अलग बातों पर अपने ख्याल जाहिर किये हैं। मगर इस बात पर कम जोर दिया गया है कि देश की उन्नति के लिये हम अपने नौजवानों और नौनिहालों को इस तरह तालीम दें और इसतरह उनका लालन पालन करें कि वे बड़े होने पर अपने दायित्व को अच्छी तरह समझ सकें।

17.11 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जब इस प्लान में देखता हूं कि सोशल सरविसेज की मद में शिक्षा के लिये जितना रुपया रखने का विचार है, वह रुपया बहुत कम है, और उसको देख कर मुझे दुःख हुआ कि शिक्षा पर जितना जोर देना चाहिये उतना नहीं दिया गया। यह बात कही तो बराबर जाती है, लेकिन शायद काफी जोर से नहीं कही जाती कि अगर आप अपने मुल्क की तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कृषि में और उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में अच्छे परिणाम निकलें, तो यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब कि आप अपने बच्चों, नौजवानों और नौनिहालों को, जिन पर कि कृषि और उद्योगों को चलाने का दायित्व होगा, ऐसी शिक्षा दें और इस तरह से उनका चरित्र निर्माण करें कि वह अच्छे इन्सान बन सकें।

बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे देश में एक कमी चल रही है। कभी हम सरकारी मुलाजिमों पर आक्षेप करते हैं, कभी अतने नेताओं पर आक्षेप करते हैं और कभी कभी अपने ऊपर भी आक्षेप करते हैं। मगर कोई यह नहीं सोचता कि ऐसा क्यों किया जा जा रहा है। ये आक्षेप क्यों किये जाते हैं। हमारे देश में सदियों से एक ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है जिसमें कि इन नौनिहालों और नौजवानों के चरित्र गठन की ओर अधिक ध्यान न दिया जाता।

हमारी शिक्षा का आजादी से पहले मुख्य उद्देश्य यही था कि एक लड़का या लड़की बी० ए० या एम० ए० पास करने के बाद एक टेबल पर बैठ कर कुछ थोड़ा सा बाबूगिरी का काम करे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जब से आजादी आई है, तब से पिछले बारह बरसों में शिक्षा की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया है और मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि शिक्षा पर हमने रुपया खर्च नहीं किया है, लेकिन मुझे यह बात बहुत ही गैर-मुनासिब मालूम हुई जब मैंने देखा कि शिक्षा के कार्य में जहां दूसरी प्लान में सरकार ने २७३ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये थे, अब जब कि वह दुगना यानी १०,२०० करोड़ रुपया इस प्लान में खर्च करने जा रही है, तब उसी अनुपात से शिक्षा के लिये रुपया नहीं बढ़ा है। मेरा ख्याल था कि यह समझ कर कि हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत ही होनहार और उत्तरदायित्व को निबाहने वाले नौजवानों की जरूरत है इस तरफ़ हम अधिक ध्यान देते। जहां तक उस शिक्षा का ताल्लुक है, जिसे हम टेक्ना-

लौजी या टेक्निकल शिक्षा कहते हैं, उसका अभाव हम देश में देखते हैं। रुपया हमने उस मद में जरूर खर्च किया है और बढ़ाया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सरकार चाहती है कि इस देश के नौजवान काम करें और बड़े बड़े त्याग करके इस देश की हर एक प्लान को सफल बनावें, तो प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साबहब और वित्त मन्त्री साहब से यह प्रार्थना है कि उनको इस तरफ़ तवज्जह देनी चाहिये और जिस अनुपात से उन्होंने सारे प्लान का रुपया बढ़ाया है, उसी अनुपात से ही नहीं, बल्कि उससे भी ज्यादा अनुपात से शिक्षा के लिये रुपया बढ़ायें, जिन बड़े मुल्कों में बड़े बड़े काम हुए हैं, जितना ध्यान वहां बच्चों और नौजवानों की शिक्षा और दूसरी गतिविधियों पर दिया गया है, उतना ही उस मुल्क की तरक्की हुई है और मालामाली बढ़ी है। अगर यहां शिक्षा की तरफ सरकार का उतना रुझान नहीं होता और शिक्षा पर उसका एम्फेसिस नहीं होता, तो बहुत रुपया खर्च करने पर भी हम तमाम वे बातें देखेंगे, जो कि आज देखते हैं।

ड्राफ़्ट प्लान के एक चैप्टर में वालन्टेरी एफ़र्ट और पब्लिक को-आपरेशन का भी जिक्र किया गया है। मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने उसके बारे में कहा कि भारत सेवक समाज, भारत साधू समाज सैण्टर सोशल वैलफ़ेयर बोर्ड इत्यादि इत्यादि कुछ संस्थायें ऐसी हैं, जिन पर हमारे इस प्लान का बहुत काफ़ी रुपया खर्च होता है। उन्होंने इस बात की शिकायत की और अपना यह ख्याल जाहिर किया कि वह इस रुपये का वेस्ट समझते हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि चालीस या पचास करोड़ का यह मुल्क है। इस मुल्क के पच्चीस, तीस लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन को आप सरकारी कर्मचारी कहते हैं। इसके अलावा बाकी जो हैं, वह जनता है और अगर वह जनता इस प्लान को पूरा करने में कोई हिस्सा न बंटाए, या कोई मदद न करे, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह इतनी बड़ी प्लान को सफल बनाया जा सकता है। मेरी जाती राय है कि हमारे मुल्क में जितनी भी वालन्टेरी एफ़र्ट है, बजाये कि उसको कुछ प्रोत्साहन मिले, उसको हतोत्साहित किया जाता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जितनी भी वालन्टेरी आरगनाइज़ेशन्ज हैं, उन सब का निज़ाम अच्छा है, उनका काम अच्छा है या उनमें रुपया वेस्ट नहीं होता है। मैं य सब बातें मानता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि हमारे पास एक नहीं, पचासों उदाहरण मौजूद हैं, जहां सरकारी मशीनरी या सरकारी मुलाजिमों के ज़रिय अगर कोई काम कराया गया, तो वह अच्छा नहीं हुआ, खर्च भी ज्यादा हुआ उस पर जितना भी खर्च किया गया, उससे साधारण आदमियों को उत्तजना या उत्साह नहीं मिला, लेकिन जब वालन्टरी आरगनाइज़शन्ज के ज़रिय कोई काम कराया गया, तो रुपया भी कम खर्च हुआ, काम भी अच्छा हुआ और लोगों में उत्साह भी बढ़ा। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे माननीय मित्र बगैर सोचे समझे और मामले की असलियत को बगैर जाने हुए क्यों ऐसी बातें कह देते हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

मेरा दावा है कि सरकारी मुलाज़िमों या सरकारी मशीनरी के ज़रिये बहुत सा रुपया खर्च करने के बजाये अगर वालन्टरी आरगनाइज़ेशन्ज से, उन को कंट्रोल और सुपरवाइज़ करके और उनको थोड़ा सा डायरेक्शन देकर, काम कराया जाय, तो लाखों करोड़ों रुपए बच सकते हैं और साथ ही जनता में एक ऐसी भावना भरी जा सकती है, उनको ऐसी प्रेरणा दी जा सकती है कि वह महसूस करे कि यह प्लान हमारा है और हमको ही इसे सफल बनाना है। आज चाहे हम कितना भी कहें, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि अगर आम जनता को कहा जाय कि यह हमारा प्लान है, तो लोग कहते हैं कि नहीं है। बल्कि व समझते हैं कि सरकार के पास यह रुपया आता है, चाहे वह टक्सिज़ से आता है, या बाहर से आता है, या कोई और तरीका

[श्री राधा रमण]

अख्तियार करके आता है, और सरकार ही उस पैसे से अपने प्लान को पूरा करे। लोग समझते हैं कि यह सरकारी प्लान है। जो इन्टलिजेन्ट आदमी हैं, वे भले ही इस बात को मान लें कि हमें इस में थोड़ा बहुत हाथ बंटाना चाहिए, लेकिन आम जनता में यह बात नहीं है। क्या यह इस बात का उदाहरण नहीं है कि अगर सरकार चाहती है कि यह प्लान मुल्क के घर घर में जाय, हर मर्द, औरत और बच्चा समझे कि यह हमारा प्लान है, तो उनको यह महसूस होना चाहिये कि यह प्लान उनके लिये भी कुछ काम कर रहा है और इस प्लान की रौशनी उन के घरों में भी आ रही है, इस प्लान के जरिये उन को कुछ उत्तेजना और प्रेरणा मिल रही है।

अभी चन्द बरस हुए, यहां पर शाहदरा बांध बना। ख्याल यह था कि उसके ऊपर पच्चीस लाख रुपया लगेगा। भारत सेवक समाज ने कहा कि हम इस को १५ लाख रुपए में बना कर देंगे। भारत सेवक समाज को यह काम दिया गया। उसमें पचास किस्म के झगड़े आए। हर शख्स ने यह कहा कि यह नहीं बन सकेगा और यह इतने रुपए में नहीं बन सकेगा, वगैरह वगैरह। लेकिन काम अच्छा हुआ, जल्दी हुआ और अब तक वह इतना पायदार है के रूप में सेवक समाज के काम के एक निशान के रुप में खड़ा हुआ है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस का हर एक मेम्बर जाकर देखे कि भारत सेवक समाज ने जो काम किया है, उसमें रुपये की बचत हुई है या नहीं, गांव वालों को फ़ायदा हुआ है या नहीं और साथ ही साथ भारत सेवक समाज जैसी वालन्टेरी एजेन्सी में ताकत है या नहीं।

नुक्ता-चीनी करना आसान है, मगर मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के चालीस करोड़ इन्सान इस बात को समझ लें कि यह हमारा प्लान है और हर शख्स अपने चौबीस घंटों में से एक घण्टा निकाल कर इस काम के लिये देने लग जाये, तो सरकारी मुलाजिमों के जरिये कराए गए काम के मुकाबले में वह काम अच्छे होंगे और आधे रुपए में होंगे। यह मैं नहीं कहता कि वालन्टेरी एजेन्सीज के सब काम अच्छे ही होंगे, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर १०० काम सरकारी मुलाजिमों के जरिये होते हैं और उनमें से पचास कामों में शिकायत की गुंजायश रहती है, तो अगर वालन्टेरी एजेन्सीज सरकार के कण्ट्रोल और सुपरविजन में काम करें, तो अस्सी फ़ीसदी काम अच्छा होगा, सस्ता होगा और इससे आम लोगों में उत्तेजना, उमंग, ख्वाहिश और प्रेरणा पैदा होगी।

हमारे प्लानर्ज ने इस प्लान में इस बात को कबुल किया है कि पिछले दो प्लान्ज में हमारे मुल्क में बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों पर बहुत ज्यादा तवज्जह दी गई और उन पर लाखों करोड़ों रुपए खर्च किये गये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों की जरूरत नहीं है। आखिरकार हर मुल्क में इस किस्म की इमारतों की जरूरत होती है, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान का भूखा मरता हुआ इन्सान अपने बदन पर कपड़े न रख सके, उस को खाना न मिले और एक छोटी सी झोंपड़ी भी उसको रहने को न मिले, तब तक मैं नहीं समझता कि इस बात की गुंजायश है कि हमारा बहुत काफ़ी रुपया इन बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों पर खर्च हो। प्लानर्ज ने इस बात को कबूल किया है कि आगे हम इस पर कम खर्च करेंगे, या इस को और ज्यादा ध्यान से खर्च करेंगे या इसमें इकानौमी करेंगे। इसके लिये मैं उनकी दाद देता हूं और साथ साथ यह कहता हूं कि जहां वह इस बात की तरफ तवज्जह देते हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों पर कम रुपया खर्च हो, वहां उन्हें उन लोगों की तरफ़ भी तवज्जह देनी चाहिये, जो शहरों और गांवों में छोटी छोटी झोंपड़ियां बना कर रहते हैं, जिनको स्लम्ड कहते हैं। बारिश के वक्त जब हम अपने मकानों में आराम से सोते हैं, तो ना मालूम वे कैसे रात

और दिन काटते हैं । स्लम्ज के बारे में बहुत कुछ चर्चा किया गया है और एक कमेटी भी बिठाई गई, जिसकी रिपोर्ट भी आई, लेकिन उस के बारे में सरकार जो कदम उठा रही है, वे इतने हिचकिचाते हुए कदम हैं, इतने कमजोर कदम हैं, जिन से किसी को तसल्ली नहीं हो सकती है ।

मैं दिल्ली में रहता हूं और मुझे मालूम है कि बीस बाइस लाख लोगों में से तीन चार लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन को रात को छत नहीं है और दो तीन लाख आदमियों को छत तो है, लेकिन वह टूटी फूटी है । बहुत से लोग ऐसे भी होंगे, जिनका आधा मकान रहने लायक है और आधा नहीं है । इन सब बातों की तरफ तवज्जह देनी चाहिये और ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहियें, जो आम लोगों के दिलो-दिमाग़ में घुस कर उनको सरकार की तारीफ़ करने पर मजबूर करें । वे लोग यह समझें कि यह जनता की प्लान है और जनता इससे फ़ायदा उठा रही है ।

सैकण्ड फ़ाइव ईयर प्लान में यह खयाल किया जाता था कि हिन्दुस्तान में अनएम्प्लायड बेरोज़गार और बेकारों की संख्या पचास लाख के करीब गांवों में होगी और चालीस लाख के करीब होगी तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में । लेकिन अब यह जो तीसरा प्लान आ रहा है, इसके अन्दर यह संख्या बढ़ कर और भी अधिक होने वाली है और कहा जाता है कि करीब करीब यह डेढ़ सौ लाख से भी ऊपर पहुंच जाएगी । आज अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर नौजवानों में इंडिसिप्लिन न हो, हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान जो कि एक तरह से शक्ति और बल के प्रतीक हैं, वे आपके काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये बढ़ें, तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट और अण्डर-एम्पलायमेंट की तरफ आप तवज्जह देकर उनको किसी न किसी काम पर, किसी न किसी रोजगार पर लगायें । यह कहना काफी नहीं है कि हमने उनके लिये इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई हैं और उनके अन्दर इतने लोग खप गए हैं, हमने गांवों के अन्दर स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज चलाई हैं, इनमें इतने नौजवानों को खपा लिया गया है । हमको देखना है कि जो भी नौजवान २० साल से ३५ साल की उम्र के बीच के हों, ३५ से ऊपर और २० से नीचे को मैं छोड़ देता हूं क्योंकि २० साल से पहले वे अपने आपको शिक्षित करके तैयार करते हैं और ३५ के बाद वालों के लिये यह कहा जा सकता है कि उन्होंने अपने वक्त पर काम शुरू नहीं किया है और ये दोनों ही कैटेगरीज के लोग ज़रा ठहर सकते हैं, उनमें से एक को भी बेरोज़गार और बेकार नहीं रहना चाहिये । अगर वह रहता है तो आपके जितने भी प्लांस हैं वे चाहे जितने अच्छे हों, उनके दिल में और दिमाग में नहीं उतर सकते हैं । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उनके दिलों और दिमागों में ये प्लान उतरें तो लाजिमी तौर पर इस ओर आपको तवज्जह देनी होगी और आपको ऐसा सर्वे और ऐसा एसेसमेंट करना पड़ेगा कि कोई भी नौजवान जो इस उम्र के बीच का हो, वह तो कम से कम बेरोज़गार और बेकार न रहे ।

बेरोज़गारों और बेकारों की संख्या जैसे मैं ने बताया तीसरे प्लान के अन्त तक १५० लाख के करीब रहने वाली है और जो अर्ध-बेकार हैं, अर्ध-बेरोज़गार हैं उनकी संख्या को इसमें अगर जोड़ दिया जाए तो यह संख्या इतनी हो जाएगी कि कोई हिसाब ही नहीं । मगर मैं समझता हूं कि इन अर्ध-बेकारों और अर्ध-बेरोज़गारों की तरफ भी आपको तवज्जह देनी है । जब तक ये लोग यह महसूस करना शुरू न कर दें कि हिन्दुस्तान के आज़ाद होने के बाद से उनकी बेरोज़गारी और बेकारी का जो सिलसिला था वह खत्म हो गया है, तब तक उनके अन्दर वह रोशनी और उनके दिलों और दिमागों के अन्दर वह जिन्दगी और ताज़गी नहीं आ सकती है कि जिससे आपका जो प्लान है, वह सफल हो सकता है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि

[श्री राधा रमण]

आपका ध्यान खास तौर से इस समस्या की ओर जाए।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): Mr. Speaker, basically speaking, the draft of the Third Plan, as has been put before us, is a sound one. When I say "sound" I mean it is a realistic Plan. As a matter of fact, it is the minimum plan in relation to our needs. If we could only muster more resources and larger resources, we would have had, or we could make a more ambitious plan. Nothing less than what has been envisaged in this Plan will sustain our growth. So, as a nation we must resolve and try to see that the Plan is a hundred per cent. success at the end of five years.

In my estimation the most important thing—rather, two things,—which will either make or mar the Plan are: complete self-sufficiency in the food front and the administrative reforms that have been envisaged in Chapter V of the draft outline. I am sorry to say that we are yet to come to grips with the food situation, or the baffling food problem. Although the major programmes around which the intensive work is to be organised during the Third Plan period are capable of increasing the food production to the desired extent, still I wonder if the State administrations in our country feel the emergency with which this matter has to be tackled. In most of the States still the most insignificant and most incompetent Minister is given the food portfolio and the Food and Agriculture departments seem to be the most neglected departments. Some time back the Prime Minister said in this House and also in a press conference that the Chief Ministers of the States should take up the food portfolio in right earnest so that the food problem could be given the importance it deserves. I am yet to see a Chief Minister who has taken up the food portfolio as suggested by the Prime Minister. I do not see any evidence in the administration, at the State level, of seriously thinking of dealing with the food problem on an emergency level. Sometimes they talk of dealing with the food problem on a war footing. But there is no sign of any emergency either in their tackling the problem of food production or food distribution.

Another very great element which will make or mar the success of our plan of food production in the country is the incentive part of the food production drive.

If our farmers really feel that by co-operating with the Government they are bound to gain then they will put the whole of their soul and heart in trying to see that food production increases. When we go to our constituencies and talk to the farmers and say that it is their national duty to try to increase food production they are not at all impressed with it. When commodity prices all over the country are rising and food prices are not rising in relation to that, they feel very disheartened about the whole matter. They think that nobody is taking care of their problems. This has been very keenly felt for the last three years.

In the State from where I come the State Goverment was completely convinced that the prices of foodgrains that were being paid to the farmers by the State Governments as well as by the Central Government were absolutely insufficient. They wanted to raise them. But in spite of this, the price could not be raised. The price was not wanted to be raised more than in the rest of the country. In other parts of the country the price of foodgrains was much higher than was obtainable in Madhya Pradesh. The farmers of Madhya Pradesh were really working hard. With the aid of nature and by hard work they produced very good crops. So whenever we went to our constituencies and talked to them we were always posed

with this problem, "This time the price is lower than what we have got in the last ten years. If by more production of food prices go down, there is no sense in our trying to produce more food and do more labour about it."

Coming to the second crucial point of the Third Plan, namely, administrative reforms, I frankly feel very diffident about the willingness of the Government to go to the extent suggested by the Commission in this Draft Outline of the Plan. I would be extremely happy if the Government seriously take up and implement whatever has been suggested by the Planning Commission regarding administrative reforms. I was extremely happy to hear the hon. Prime Minister very emphatically declare that the success or failure of the Plan will depend mostly on the implementation side of it. It is absolutely so. It is, I think, the crux of the matter. If the Plan is not implemented properly, our resources or our good planning will not be of any avail.

I very much wish that this cause of reforming the administration is taken to the heart by our administrators. I sometimes feel that the administrative machinery that we have at present has got some sort of a vested interest in keeping or retaining the present administrative procedures. Nobody is very keen. They are not very willing to take up exclusive and clear responsibility for doing a job or for failing to do it. They all want the present type of procedure to continue which allows them to cloak or completely cover up their mistakes because under the present procedure nobody can be pinpointed for doing or not doing a job. There are so many people involved and there is so much of red tape involved that there is nothing clear and if some investigation or departmental enquiry takes place against an erring officer, most of the time it ends in confusion. It becomes difficult, except in glaring cases, to pinpoint a defaulting officer. So, in my opinion the proposal of the Planning Commission, as contained in Chapter V of the Draft Plan, is most commendable. I suppose the highest priority should be given by the Government to implement every word of what they have suggested.

I also feel that unless those administrative reforms are implemented, we shall again see the sorry spectacle of tens of crores of rupees being wasted because the administrative machinery through which we seek to implement our Plan is not properly geared to that job. The administrative machinery is so sluggish. It had been designed to rule over a slave nation. If we want to administer a welfare State through the same machinery, I do not think we are being very realistic. We must first of all reorientate and change the administrative procedure before we can assign new and completely novel jobs to that administrative machine.

Being wedded to the socialistic pattern of society, we are going to put heavier and heavier burden and responsibility on the shoulders of public administration. If the public administration continues to be what it is today, I am extremely doubtful if it is going to give good name either to the Government or to the public sector. All the criticism of the public sector and its failings can be attributed not to the bad intentions or bad planning but to faulty administrative machine through which it is sought to be implemented.

One important additional suggestion I would like to make regarding administrative reforms is that the public at large should be taken into confidence. The Railways have started a novel procedure under which they have prescribed a few proformae which are filled in and published every month or every quarter of the year which indicate the pending problems, the pending bills, the pending demands on the wagons, freight capacity and all that. All that is published for the public to see and criticise. People can see how many people have been demanding a particular thing and how many demands have been met with and how many demands are pending.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

This critical public view often helps the administration to see that the erring officials or the erring department come up. The local press also criticises the lag in the administration of the Railways. This kind of thing has helped the Railway administration a lot. So something like this can be devised for various developmental departments of the State as well as of the Central Government. If they put such a thing into practice and declare publicly as to what has been done and what has not been done, that might help a lot in running the administration in a proper manner.

Another thing which has been described as the key programme for the Third Five Year Plan is family planning. Yet, out of Rs. 12,000 crores that are sought to be invested in this Plan, only Rs. 25 crores have been provided for family planning. This looks to be a clear instance of bad planning. The Government and the Planning Commission hope to achieve results on certain calculations of growth of population. If family planning on which they are depending so much does not succeed in its aim, the most important two aspects of our Plan are bound to go astray. Those two aspects which will be absolutely upset, if the assumptions regarding family planning and growth of population do not come true, are the 5 per cent. annual growth in the national income and employment. If the growth of population is more than what has been calculated or is anticipated in the Plan then of course the 5 per cent. growth in income will not be there and the employment which has been envisaged will not be there because there would be more and more people to share the national income as well as the employment opportunities. This will happen just because the self-admitted key problem was not matched with a suitable fiscal grant. So I request the Government to reconsider this problem of family planning and allot more money to it. They should give it a greater importance so that it is absolutely ensured that the family planning programme becomes a success. Whatever family planning programme has been indicated in the Draft Plan in my opinion is the minimum. As a matter of fact more than that should be attempted. But if more cannot be attempted because of certain reasons, we must make it absolutely sure that whatever has been included in the Plan goes through.

One more point about family planning. I have seen several aspects of family planning having been described in the Plan, but one most important aspect of family planning in my opinion has not been touched at all. That is regarding an effective contraceptive suitable for our living conditions. Whatever contraceptives we have are mostly suitable for western kind of living. Living in slums and the kind of houses that we have, it is absolutely impossible to use any of the family planning methods that are prevalent in the world. We must, therefore, provide at least Rs. 10 to 15 crores for research for development of an oral contraceptive which can be used effectively, because sterilisation and other methods can be used only in a highly developed society. For an under-developed and poor nation like us where there is no privacy of living for the lower section of the population, nothing but oral contraceptive will help. I hope some research will be initiated in this matter and suitable action taken by the Government.

श्री जांगड़े (बिलासपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम चरण से सन् १९६० तक भारत ने बहुमुखी उन्नति की है। हमारी शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, सिंचाई और भारी उद्योगों में देश ने बहुत ही ज्यादा प्रगति की है। आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि हम ने इस बीच में १२०० मील लम्बी नई रेलवे लाइन बनाई और १३०० मील लम्बी रेलों को डबल किया, ८८० मील

का विद्युतीकरण किया और ८,२०० लोको-मोटिव्ज को बढ़ा कर हम ने १०,६०० किया, कोचेज को १६,२०० से बढ़ा कर २८,६०० किया और इसी प्रकार से वैगन्स को लगभग २ लाख से बढ़ा कर साढ़े ३ लाख कर दिया है। इसी प्रकार से सर्फेस रोड्स लगभग ६७ हजार मील थीं, आज उस की लम्बाई १ लाख, ४४ हजार मील होने वाली है। इसी प्रकार से शिपिंग ३ लाख ६० हजार ग्रास टन से बढ़ कर ६ लाख ग्रास टन होने वाली है। पोस्ट आफिसेज की संख्या ३६ हजार से बढ़ कर ७५ हजार होने जा रही है, तारघरों की संख्या ३ हजार ६०० से बढ़ कर ६ हजार ३०० होने वाली है, टेलिफोन १ लाख, ६८ हजार से बढ़ा कर ४ लाख ७५ हजार हम करने वाले हैं। इसी प्रकार इरिगेशन का मामला है। सन् १९५० में जहां ५ मिलियन एकड़ में सिंचाई होती थी वहां सन् १९६१ में ७० मिलियन एकड़ में सिंचाई होने वाली है। आज इस के साथ ही साथ एजुकेशन और टेकनिकल एजुकेशन में हमारी बहुत ज्यादा प्रगति हुई है। सब से ज्यादा प्रगति इस देश में भारी उद्योगों द्वारा औद्योगीकरण में होगी। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं इस हिसाब से देश ने जो प्रगति की है वह ३०० परसेन्ट तक है। खादी में भी हमारी काफी उन्नति हुई है।

लेकिन इस के बाद भी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों आज देश में देहातों से ज्यादा शहरों में लोग बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। सन् १९४० से ले कर सन् १९६० तक अगर आप देखेंगे तो शहरों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है। आज शहरों में हम किस तरह से अनएम्प्लायमेंट देखते हैं। एक तरफ हम शहरों में बड़े बड़े मकान देखते हैं, बड़े बड़े महल्ल देखते हैं, दूसरी ओर हम झोंपड़ियां और हजारों की तादाद में स्लम्स देखते हैं। चारों तरफ झोपड़ियों में हमारे मजदूर रहते हैं। बाहर से आते हैं और शहरों का निर्माण करते हैं, मजदूरी करते हैं परन्तु उन के लिये पानी की कोई सुविधा नहीं, रोशनी की कोई सुविधा नहीं, खाने की सुविधा नहीं, रहने की सुविधा नहीं।

श्रीमान् जी, जब तक हमारी योजना में बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक चाहे आप स्लम्स के लिए करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करें स्लम्स दूर नहीं हो सकते। स्लम्स की समस्या बनी रहेगी। जो पैसा आप स्लम्स पर खर्च करते हैं उससे स्लम्स में रहने वालों का तो हित होता है लेकिन हमारी योजनाओं का यह बुनियादी दोष है कि इनके कारण स्लम अस्तित्व में आते हैं। शहर बेतहाशा बढ़ते जाते हैं और इसी कारण अनैतिकता और क्राइम शहरों में बढ़ते जाते हैं। देश का अधिकांश पैसा शहरों पर लग जाता है।

योजना के कारण हमने राष्ट्रीय आय २० परसेंट और पर कैपीटा आय ४२ परसेंट बढ़ायी है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि गरीब गरीब होता जाता है और धनवान धनवान होता जाता है। और हम देखते हैं कि सारी उन्नति के बावजूद यह दशा है कि गरीबों के लड़कों को टैकनिकल शिक्षा या विशेष शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती। ज्यादातर वह शिक्षा धनवानों के, अफसरों और समृद्ध लोगों के लड़कों को मिलती है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लड़कों को वह विशेष शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती। चपरासी का लड़का उस शिक्षा को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए जो गरीब हैं वह गरीब रह जाते हैं और धनवान और अधिक धनवान होते जाते हैं।

हमने देहाती इनकम को कम करने का विचार किया है। इनईक्वालिटी को दूर करने के लिए सीलिंग रखी है और लैंड रिफार्म रखा है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि शहरों की आमदनी दिनों दिन बढ़ती जाती है। उसके बारे में हमारा कोई विचार नहीं है। हमारी योजना में कुछ बुनियादी दोष है जिसके कारण हम देखते हैं कि पैसा मिडिलमैन के पास जाता है और गरीबों के पास नहीं पहुंच पाता। इस चीज को आप रोकते नहीं। आप चाहे दस हजार करोड़ की नहीं बल्कि

[श्री जांगड़े]

२० हजार करोड़ की योजना क्यों न बनाएं जब तक इसका लाभ देहाती क्षेत्र को नहीं मिलता तब तक इस योजना को आप सफल नहीं बना सकते। इस योजना का जब तक पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को लाभ नहीं होगा तब तक यह योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती। आज हम देखते हैं कि हर क्षेत्र अपने को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित कर रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश अपने को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करता है, हिमाचल प्रदेश अपने को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करता है, मैसूर अपने को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करता है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि वास्तव में पिछड़ा क्षेत्र कौन है। पिछड़े क्षेत्र की कुछ परिभाषा होनी चाहिए। आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि जिस क्षेत्र को सहायता मिलनी चाहिए उसको नहीं मिलती। मैं मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। वहां एक क्षेत्र में ५०० से ७०० तक प्रति वर्ग मील आबादी है। लेकिन उस क्षेत्र की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। हम देखते हैं कि कहीं तो आप सौ सौ मील की दूरी पर रेडियो स्टेशन खोल रहे हैं और कहीं चार सौ मील में भी नहीं खोलते। मध्य प्रदेश में सन् १९५० से लेकर आज तक कोई इर्रीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट नहीं खोली गयी। जब वहां से अनाज लेना होता है तब तो कहा जाता है कि छत्तीसगढ़ हिन्दुस्तान की ग्रेनरी है, हिन्दुस्तान का राइस बोल है, लेकिन हमको सिंचाई के साधन नहीं दिए जाते। न हमारे यहां के लिए स्माल और मीडियम इर्रीगेशन प्रोजेक्टस रखी गयी हैं। वहां पर फ्लड आते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर इर्रीगेशन का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता।

यहां पर जब किसी क्षेत्र का प्रश्न उठाया जाता है कि यह क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है, तो उसके लिये रुपया एलाट किया जाता है, पर मध्य प्रदेश के इस क्षेत्र के लिए रुपया क्यों नहीं एलाट होता। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए काफी धन नहीं दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूं कि तीसरी योजना में इसका प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि हर क्षेत्र को देखा जाए कि कौन क्षेत्र पिछड़ा है और वहां की क्या आवश्यकता है।

आज आप जो योजनाएं बनाते हैं उनमें इमारतों के एस्टीमेट पर बहुत ज्यादा रुपया रखा जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इसमें बचत करने की कोशिश की जाए तो १० हजार करोड़ में से एक हजार करोड़ की बचत हो सकती है। हम अगर प्राइमरी स्कूलों के लिए, मिडिल स्कलों के लिए और हाई स्कूलों के लिए बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें न बनाएं, ऐसी इमारतें बनाएं जो कि दस पांच साल काम दे सकें और जिनको कम खर्च में हम बना सकें, तो काफी रुपया बच सकता है और उसको दूसरे कामों पर लगाया जा सकता है। इन इमारतों को बनाने में बहुत सा रुपया ठेकेदारों को मिलता है क्योंकि यह काम उन्हीं के मारफत कराया जाता है। इस प्रकार बहुत सा रुपया मिडिल-मैन को चला जाता है। लेबर कोआपरेटिव्स की ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लेबर कोआपरेटिव्स को ठेके क्यों नहीं दिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि लेबर कोआपरेटिव्स का विकास किया जाए और उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए।

हम कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की बात करते हैं। लेकिन जब तक हम गांवों की जमीन की चकबन्दी नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सफल नहीं हो सकती।

हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चुरल इनडेटेडनैस बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई है। उस समस्या का समाधान करने में हम असफल रहे हैं।

आपने देश में जहां जहां बड़े बड़े उद्योग खोले हैं उन जगहों के लोग तबाह हो रहे हैं।

भिलाई में रहने वालों की हालत आप देखें। वहां न तो कोई उद्योग बढ़ता है, और न वहां कोई छोटा उद्योग वहां के लोगों के लिए खोला जाता है। जो मूल निवासी हैं वे भूखों मरते हैं। उनको वहां से हटाया गया है और बरबाद कर दिया गया है और न उनको कम्पेन्सेशन देने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। तो इन चीजों का इस योजना में ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। जब हम योजना बनाएं तो यह भी देखें कि उससे जो गरीब तबका है उसको ज्यादा फायदा हो।

हम चाहते हैं कि जब हम नेशनल रिकंस्ट्रशन करें तो अनरेम्यूनरेटिव योजनाओं को कुछ सालों के लिए छोड़ दें और जो रेम्यूनरेटिव योजनाएं हैं उन पर पैसा लगाएं।

ग्राम पंचायतों के निर्माण की हम चर्चा करते हैं। हमारा अनुमान है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में एक लाख ८० हजार पंचायतें हो जायेंगी। परन्तु जब तक उनका ठीक प्रकार से संगठन नहीं किया जाएगा उनसे लाभ नहीं हो सकता।

मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि यह प्रदेश इतना बड़ा होने पर भी इसमें दूसरे प्रान्तों की अपेक्षा सड़कों की लम्बाई बहुत कम है। वहां पर सड़कों की इतनी कमी है कि डिवीजनल हैडक्वार्टर्स से प्रान्त की राजधानी नहीं मिली हुई है। भोपाल हमारे यहां की राजधानी है। आप देखें कि जगदलपुर से भोपाल पहुंचने के लिए दो दिन चलना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे प्रदेश में सड़कों की लम्बाई बढ़ाने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल का निर्माण हो रहा है और उसके निर्माण पर जो रुपया खर्चा होगा उसको भी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के हमारे प्रदेश के रूपए में शामिल कर दिया गया ह। ऐसा होने से हमारे प्रदेश के निर्माण के लिए बहुत कम रुपया बच रहेगा। यह तो इस प्रदेश के प्रति न्याय नहीं है। हमारे प्रान्त के साथ इस बारे में न्याय होना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में कुछ प्राब्लम स्टेट्स हैं। उनके लिए हमें नेशनल दृष्टिकोण से सोचना चाहिए। इन स्टेटों में हमको ज्यादा रुपया लगाना चाहिए ताकि यहां पर देश घातक तत्व पैदा न होने पाएं।

देश की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में शासन ने ध्यान दिया है। लेकिन अगर पहले से इस ओर ध्यान दिया होता तो यह काम कम खर्च में हो सकता था।

इसके अतिरिक्त डाइरेक्ट और इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का प्रश्न है। आज हम देखते हैं कि देश में चीजों की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ रही हैं और बड़ा इनफ्लेशन हो रहा है। इसका कारण इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन मालूम देता है। मैं समझता हूं कि अब इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन सैचुरेशन प्वाइंट तक पहुंच गया है। इसलिए अब इसको और नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए। अगर आप को और टैक्स लगाना है तो वह डाइरेक्ट टैक्स होना चाहिए। हम समझते हैं कि इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स का भार तो हजारों लाखों गरीब लोगों पर पड़ता है और उसकी वजह से गरीब और गरीब होते जाते हैं। उसका असर धनी लोगों पर नहीं पड़ता। इसलिए मेरी शासन से प्रार्थना है कि अब सरकार को डाइरेक्ट टैक्स पर ही ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं टैक्स इवेजन के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। टैक्स इवेजन को रोकने के लिए एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टाइटिन करना जरूरी है यह इसमें कहा गया है। फिर भी मैं कहूंगा कि टैक्स इवेजन इतना ज्यादा हो गया है इसको रोकना सम्भव नहीं हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि टैक्स इवेजन को रोकना सरकार का प्रथम कर्तव्य होना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Pandit D. N. Tiwari.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Sir, with due respect to the Chair may I make a submission? Seven persons have at a stretch been called from that side. You were not there. I do not mean any reflection, I am only appealing to you.

Mr. Speaker: Very good. There are 375 Members on the Congress side and 125 Members on the opposition side. Opposition Groups have to be given a chance. Even if one Group has only two Members I have to give a chance, and they have to speak at least for fifteen minutes. So far as the hon. Member's party is concerned, I have given more than an hour to Shri Asoka Mehta and Acharya Kripalani. No doubt every hon. Member will like to make some representation, and this is an important subje t. But unfortunately within three days I am not able to accommodate all. There is no single Group in the opposition—either big or small, with two Members, three Members, four Members or nine Members—which had not had its opportunity; each one of them got a minimum of fifteen minutes. I have allowed the major Groups two Members each. This is the way in which I have been distributing the time. I have to call persons who represent industry, who represent trade unions, labour, women—this is the way in which I am distributing. It so happens that after exhausting all the Members on the opposition side I am giving an opportunity to the Members on this side. They are also Members and they have to give an account to their constituencies.

I am sorry. I will give another opportunity to the hon. Member. I am always willing to accommodate Shri Rajendra Singh.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I request you kindly to give me five or six minutes tomorrow? After all I represent labour.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow the Minister has to reply.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rae Bareli): May I point out that nobody from Kerala on this side has been given an opportunity? They would like to put forward their point of view from this side.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. K. Gopalan has spoken, from this side.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: He does not belong to the Congress Party; he belongs to the other party.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Then would you consider the proposal of increasing the time at least by one hour?

Mr. Speaker: Then we will sit till 6-30 p.m. today. I will call Shri Rajendra Singh and also one Member from Kerala. Pandit D. N. Tiwari.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी (केसरिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं योजना आयोग के परिवार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की एक रूप-रेखा हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत की है। वह रूप-रेखा कैसी है, उस से क्या होगा, यह चर्चा का विषय है। लेकिन चर्चा करते वक्त जब कोई चीज सामने आती है, तो, उस में क्या खामियां हैं, क्या उस का रूप होना चाहिए, यह कहना जरूरी हो जाता है और इस क्रिटिसिज्म के लिए यदि कोई हमारे माननीय सदस्य, या गवर्नमेंट के सदस्य यह समझें कि यह मिस म्यो का काम है, इस बारे में चर्चा करना, या नुक्ता-चीनी करना, या सुधार बताना मिस म्यो का काम है, मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी बात कहना उचित नहीं है। खासकर गवर्नमेंट के एक जवाबदेह मंत्री की तरफ़ से यह कहना कि जितने चर्चा करने वाले हैं, या छिद्रान्वेषण करने वाले हैं, या क्रिटिसाइज करने वाले हैं, वे मिस म्यो का काम करते हैं, मेरे ख्याल में उचित नहीं है और हाउस के प्रति यह ठीक नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: किस ने कहा था ?

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, क्योंकि वह व्यक्ति यहां नहीं हैं।

तीन रोज से यहां पर वाद-विवाद हो रहा है, लेकिन जिन विषयों पर कम से कम जिक्र हुआ है, उन को मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

हमारे यहां मवेशियों की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है। संसार के पच्चीस सैकड़ा मवेशी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और उन को कम करने की बात की जा रही है। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य की, जो कि अनफ़ार्चुनेटली हमारे प्रान्त को विलांग करते हैं, यह राय है कि जितने ऐसे पशु हों, जो काम लायक न रह गए हों, उन को खत्म कर देना चाहिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह: क्या वह माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी में हैं?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० र० भगत): पार्टी से क्या मतलब है?

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: यह एक बहुत भयानक सिद्धान्त है। मवेशियों के गौसदन या गौ-रक्षक संस्थायें खोली जायें, या उन के लिए जंगलों में कुछ इन्तजाम किया जाये, यह तो उचित है, लेकिन जिन जानवरों ने हमारी सेवा की, जिन की वजह से हमारी खेती होती है, हमारे बच्चे पलते हैं, जब वे अनसर्विसेबल हो जायें, तो उन को खत्म कर दिया जाये, उन की हिफ़ाजत न की जाये, यह एक बहुत ही भयानक बात कही गई है और मैं समझता हूं कि वह भारतीयोचित नहीं है।

18 hrs.

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सब लोगों का इन्तजाम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में है, लेकिन जो लोग बूढ़े हो जाते हैं, उन का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है।

श्री खुशवक्त राय (खेरी): अभी बूढ़े होने में बहुत दिन हैं।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: दो वर्ष में माननीय सदस्य बूढ़े हो जायेंगे, इस लिए उन का प्रबन्ध करना है।

मैं ने देखा है कि और देशों में ओल्ड-एज पेन्शन का इन्तजाम है, मुझे डर है कि कहीं ऐसी हालत न आ जाये कि चूंकि अन्न की समस्या गम्भीर है और अन्न बचाना जरूरी है, इस लिए मवेशियों की तरह बूढ़ों को खत्म करने की भी चर्चा चलने लगे। उन को भी खत्म करने की बात आ जाये, तो बहुत मुश्किल हो जायगा। इस लिए योजना आयोग को पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस विषय में एक चैप्टर देना चाहिए था कि जो लोग काम करने लायक नहीं रहे, जिन की उम्र साठ साल से ऊपर हो—ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जो अस्सी वर्ष तक काम करते हैं, लेकिन जो लोग काम नहीं कर सकते—उन की तरफ़ तवज्जह देनी चाहिए और उन के लिए कोई इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। इस में यह एक खामी है।

18.01 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

मैं आप के सामने यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है। मैं उन बातों की तरफ़ आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जिन की वजह से हमारी योजना और हमारी डेमोक्रेसी को खतरा है। आप ने सुना कि यहां पर चर्चा हुई कि अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम बहुत एक्यूट होती जा रही है। मैं कहता हूं कि वह एक्यूट ही नहीं है, उस की वजह से हमारी डेमोक्रेसी को खतरा है। हमारे देश में लाखों लोग मैट्रिकुलेट, आई० ए० और बी० ए० होते जा रहे हैं। उन को कोई रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है और वे बेकार हैं। जो व्यक्ति बेकार रहते हैं, उन के दिमाग में कुछ न कुछ फ़ितूर रहता

[पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

है और वे तरह तरह की बातें सोचते हैं, जो देश को ग़लत रास्ते पर ले जा सकती हैं। वे लोग देहातों में रहते हैं और उन की बातों को लोग सुनते हैं। लोग देखते हैं कि हमारे लड़के पढ़े-लिखे हैं, काम करने लायक हैं, लेकिन उन को कोई काम नहीं मिल रहा है, तो वे क्या करें। प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में एम्पलायमेंट के बारे में हम ने जो टारगेट रखा था, उस को हम अभी भी पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में भी हमारी कमी रह जायगी, लाखों आदमी बेकार होंगे। तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में १५ मिलियन लोगों को काम देने की बात है। लेकिन कितने लोग बेकार रह जायेंगे, इस का अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। मैं क्वोट कर रहा हूं "इंडिया १९६१" से—

> "A precise estimate of the number of unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges even where these exist."

हमारे आंकड़े अधूरे हैं। करीब ५२, ५४ लाख लोग तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में बेकार रह जायेंगे। आप यह समझिए कि जिस देश में ५२, ५४ लाख लोगों का एक समूह रात-दिन इस सोच में लगा हुआ हो कि हम क्या खायेंगे, उस देश में क्या होगा। वहां डेमोक्रेसी को खतरा है। आप अपनी योजना को चला सकते हैं लेकिन वह योजना सफल नहीं कही जा सकती है। इसलिए मैं लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस बात पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें और एम्प्लायमेंट अपरचुनिटीज़ बढ़ायें।

कैसे कैसे लोग बेकार हैं, यह भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। "इंडिया, १९६०" के पेज १८९ पर यह चीज दी हुई है। इसमें लिखा हुआ है :—

> (2) "About 93 per cent of the unemployed graduates seeking employment were men and about 7 per cent. women. 48.5 per cent. of the unemployed graduates were B.A.s, 22.7 per cent. B.Sc.s and 12.8 per cent. B.Com.s."

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ४८.५ परसेंट लोग जो अनएम्प्लायड हैं, वे ग्रेजुएट्स हैं, पढ़े लिखे हैं। अगर उनको काम नहीं मिलता है तो वे क्या करेंगे क्या आप यह जानते हैं? जब लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता है, पेट में अन्न नहीं पहुंचता है तो नैचुरली वे चाहेंगे, दूसरों को खा जाना। उस सूरत में आपकी डेमोक्रेसी कहां रहेगी और रहेगी भी या नहीं, इसको आप सोच लीजिये। इस तरह की बातों से डेमोक्रेसी को खतरा है, इंडिपेंडेंस को खतरा है।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान और एक बात की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं जिस से कि आपके प्लान को और डेमोक्रेसी को खतरा है और वह डिसपैरिटी इन इनकम वाली बात है। हम एक तरफ बम्बई और दूसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों में महलों को देखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ गांवों में जायं तो हम वहां उन जगहों को देखते हैं जिन को हमारे यहां सुअर के खुभार कहते हैं। ऐसे मकानों में लोग रहते हैं जिन में कि मनुष्य नहीं रह सकता है. . . .

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : दिल्ली में भी ऐसे मकान हैं।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं गांवों की बात कह रहा हूं। गांवों में जो लोग रहते हैं, जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, आमदनी का कोई जरिया नहीं है वे ऐसे मकानों में रहते हैं जिन में कि मनुष्य नहीं रह सकता है। तो ये दोनों चीजें साथ साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। एक तरफ लाखों रुपया महीना खर्च करने वाले

लोग हैं और दूसरी ओर ऐसे लोग हैं जो पेट पर पट्टी बांध कर रात को सोते हैं। किसी स्टेशन पर आप जायें आप पायेंगे कि वहां पर दाने दाने के लिए तरसने वाले लोग हैं। हम स्टेशन पर जाते हैं, खाना खाने लगते हैं तो शर्म आती है उस वक्त जब दो चार लड़के, नौजवान लड़के, हमारे नज़दीक पहुंच जाते हैं और खड़े हो जाते हैं और देखते रहते हैं कि कब हमारे मुंह में से कोई झूठी चीज़ गिरे और वे उठा कर उसे खा जायें। हम पूरी खाते हैं और जो उसके साथ तरकारी होती है, वह भी अगर कहीं गिर जाती है तो उसे भी वे उठा कर खा जाते हैं। तो ये दोनों जो चीजें हैं, ये एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं और अगर दोनों चलती हैं तो डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चल सकती है। ये डिक्टेटरशिप में ही चल सकती हैं और इनको लोगों को दबा कर ही चलाया जा सकता है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि डिसपरिटी इन इनकम इतनी न हो, कम हो।

मैं आज आपके सामने अपने प्रान्त की कोई बात नहीं कहने जा रहा हूं। मैं तो आज उन बातों को ही कहने जा रहा हूं जिससे डेमोक्रेसी को खतरा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप फलां फलां चीजें मेरे प्रान्त को दें। उसके लिए आपने प्राययोरिटीज बना रखी हैं और उनके मुताबिक आप चलते हैं और जो नेशन के बेस्ट इंटिरेस्ट में होता है, वही आप करते हैं। जहां जिस चीज की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है, उसको आप पहले करेंगे और यह सही भी है। मगर मैं आपको केवल इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं कि किन बातों से राष्ट्र को खतरा है। दो बातें मैंने बताई हैं जिन से खतरा है, एक तो अन-एम्प्लायमेंट से और दूसरे डिसपैरिटी आफ इनकम्स से। एक तरफ महल हैं और दूसरी तरफ झोंपड़े भी नहीं हैं। एक तरफ लोगों के पास इतना खाने को है और वे इतना खाते हैं कि उनको अपच की शिकायत होने लग जाती है और दूसरे वे लोग हैं जो दाने दाने के लिए तरसते हैं। हमारे यहां ऐसे भी लोग हैं कि मवेसी जो अनाज खाते हैं और जो वे बाद में गोबर करते हैं, उस गोबर में से दाना दाना बीन कर वे खा जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में आपका जो प्लान है वह सकसैसफुल नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते आपको ध्यान देना होगा कि किस तरह से प्लान सफल बन सकती है और उसको सफल बनाने की आपको कोशिश करनी होगी।

आखिरी बात जिससे डेमोक्रेसी को खतरा है आपके सामने रख कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। इस हाउस में और बाहर हम इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के बारे में और सरकारी मुलाजिमों के बारे में आवाज लोगों को उठाते हुए सुनते हैं। आपको बहुत से ऐसे लोग मिल जायेंगे जो यह कहेंगे कि उनको वेतन बहुत कम मिलता है। लेकिन क्या उन लोगों ने यह कभी सोचा है कि देहात में खेती करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी आमदनी क्या है और कैसे वे अपना जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में कम से कम लोगों की आज आय ६० रुपये मासिक है। उनके वास्ते लड़ाई करने के लिए लोग तैयार हैं, स्ट्राइक करवाने के लिए लोग तैयार हैं। लेकिन एक पैजेंट जिसको साल भर खाने को नहीं मिलता है, एक एग्रिकल्चरल लेबरर जिसके तन पर वस्त्र नहीं है, उसके पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि कोई काम कर सके, उसके लिए लड़ने वाला कोई नहीं है। वह कहीं आ जा नहीं सकता है और अगर कहीं आता जाता है तो उसको अपनी लेबर को प्लेज करना पड़ता है, अपनी थाली और गिलास को प्लेज करना पड़ता है। उसके वास्ते कोई लड़ने वाला...

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : मैं उनका साथ दूंगा।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : जो लोग इन मुलाजिमों के लिये लड़ते हैं वे इसलिए नहीं लड़ते हैं कि इनको कोई तकलीफ है बल्कि इसलिए लड़ते हैं कि वे सबल हैं। लेकिन जो सबल नहीं, जो गरीब हैं उनके लिए लड़ने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं आपकी बहादुरी

[पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

तब जानूं अगर आप उनके वास्ते लड़ें। आप उनके वास्ते नहीं लड़ेंगे, आप लड़ेंगे उनके वास्ते जो ६० रुपये और १०० रुपये मासिक पाने वाले हैं। जो मजदूर २० रुपये पाता है, उससे आपको खतरा है ....

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह: आप अपने नौकरों को कितनी तनख्वाह देते हैं?

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: मैं आप से अधिक देता हूं।

मैं इस अपने प्वाइंट को इलेबोरेट करके छोड़ दूंगा। मैं ठीक कहता हूं कि आज जो खेती करने वाला है, जिसके पास दस एकड़ या पंद्रह एकड़ जमीन है, वह भी अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा सकता है, स्कूल में नहीं भेज सकता है। खेती की फसल ठीक से होती रहे तब तो वह यह सब कुछ कर सकता है अन्यथा नहीं। लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है। आज नार्थ बिहार में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, धान रोपा नहीं गया है। खेत को जोता, खाद दी, बारिश नहीं हुई, धान रोप नहीं सके। यही हाल मकई की है। मजदूर लगाये, पैसा लगाया, निरौनी कराई लेकिन आज सूखा पड़ रहा है। जो उसके घर में पैसा था उसको भी उसने खेती में लगा दिया और अब कुछ बचा भी नहीं है। इतने पर भी एक मुट्ठी अन्न नहीं पैदा हो रहा है। अब उनका क्या होगा? उनकी तरफ से लड़ने वाला कौन है?

जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, उनकी स्थिति कितनी खराब है, इस ओर भी किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। उनके पास खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। जब किसानों के पास कुछ नहीं है, तो वे इन खेतिहर मजदूरों को कहां से दें। किसानों ने अपने बच्चों को अगर पढ़ा भी दिया है तो उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और आप देहातों में किसानों से जा कर पूछें तो वे आपको बतायेंगे कि चूंकि कोई सोर्स नहीं है, इस वास्ते नौकरी मिले तो कहां से मिले। अब वे सोर्स कहां से लावें। वे खुद भूखे मर रहे हैं, मजदूरों को दें तो कहां से। इस वास्ते मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये क्योंकि इससे भी डेमोक्रेसी को खतरा है।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Rajendra Singh. The hon. Member will take only ten minutes.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The problem is of such dimension that some concession has to be shown to me.

Mr. Chairman: Only ten minutes.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Fifteen minutes.

Mr. Chairman: No, no. Ten minutes. If the hon. Member is not willing to conclude in ten minutes, he may not speak.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Otherwise, we have other methods also to stop him!

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am not one of those Jeremiahs who would cavil at the shortcomings or the shortfalls that blot the picture of our achievement under the two Plans after a decade of effort.

श्री फीरोज गांधी: हिन्दी में बोलिये।

श्री खुशवक्त राय: इसलिए नहीं कि आप समझते नहीं हैं।

Shri Rajendra Singh: But it does not mean, that I am not aware or am not acutely conscious of the inexcusable lapses and shortcomings, administrative deficiency and deficiency in policies which have been apparent during the execution of the Plan. Nonetheless, the fact remains that in the Third Plan we are going to invest

Rs. 1,000 crores more in the public sector and 900 crores less in private sector than we have invested in the First and Second Plans combined. This trend of investment is something which as a Socialist I cannot but commend as strongly as I can. This House knows that I am as much critical of the Prime Minister, some of his activities and policies, as anybody could be, but it is also a fact that the trend in which the country is going is entirely because of the influence and the personality of the Prime Minister. Therefore, so far as the question of giving a trend, a social purpose, a direction to our Plan is concerned, the Prime Minister deserves much more tribute than he has received from any side so far.

Let us look at the balance sheet of our achievements. There has been an increase in agricultural production by 40 per cent., in industrial production by 120 per cent, in electricity by 200 per cent., in the capacity of the railways to carry freight by 200 per cent. This is on the assets side. On the liability side, there has been, during the same decade, a rise in the population by over 15 per cent., erosion in the value of the rupee by 20 per cent, rise in food prices during the last three years by nearly 50 per cent, rise in cloth price by 45 per cent, rise in industrial prices by 20 per cent. Therefore, it is true that what we have achieved is not to the extent we would have liked. This is not because the conception, the approach or the priorities of the Plan are absobutely defective, but the principal reason, as the Prime Minister has hundred times admitted here and elsewhere, is that our administration is not attuned to the requirements of the Plan. Our lack of experience in putting through a Plan of this huge size and character is also one of the strong reasons. Though there have been lapses, deficiencies and difficulties, the second Plan remained basically sound so is the Third one. What we need is to reorientate it with strong bias towards higher employment.

A criticism was made from both sides of the House that we are depending too much on foreign aid. We may not get foreign aid to that extent, but I also hold the view that to the extent we can reduce our dependence on foreign aid, it would be to the credit of our country and our manhood. We should develop in our country the capacity, the intelligence, the ability, the genius to manufacture our own machines and evolve designs which will be step in step with technological development.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has two minutes more.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Five minutes. Otherwise, how can I deal with the subject? I have not gained momentum.

Mr. Chairman: In two minutes he may state the points. He should be brief.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Then I sit down, because it is difficult for me to carry on.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair (Kozhikode): Reading through the Draft Outline of the Third Plan, I have no hesitation in saying that it will be received well by the people of India. The ambitious outlay, the balanced distribution of that outlay suitable to our conditions and the adherence to the social, economic and political justice will appeal to the people and I am sure there would be popular support and co-operation. The opposition against the Second Plan was also made against the Third Plan but in addition to the familiar opposition, there was opposition to the fundamentals of planning itself. Whatever it is, we have proved by achievement that the planning was all right and it was suitable to our conditions and we have been able to succeed.

The first thing that anyone would see is how it reacts on the food front and in the employment front. It is gratifying to see that priority is give to agriculture—top priority. Not

[Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair]

only that. The stipulated aim is self-sufficiency in food. Regarding the allocation of funds for agriculture and minor irrigation, there is an enhancement from 6·9 per cent. to 8·6 per cent and that is welcome. But I see a cut in the provision for major and medium irrigation from 9·8 per cent. to 9 per cent. Of course the amount is raised from Rs. 450 crores to Rs. 650 crores. Regarding food, I have to say that we have certain chronic spots and one such spot is Kerala. Kerala produces 7 lakh tons of rice and it requires an additional 7 lakh tons. For this adequate steps are not taken. You will find in the First Plan, there was an outlay of Rs. 13·6 crores for irrigation purposes but in the Second Plan it was reduced to Rs. 8·4 crores. There was some defect in drafting the State Plan. The State Plan should be on a par with the All India Plan and we must give top priority to items which are given top priority in the All India Plan.

It is also welcome to know that the policy of giving balanced regional growth is considered and the programme for special investment in under-developed areas is undertaken and in 1953-54, Rs. 40 crores were allotted for that purpose. It is stated that the same policy will be continued in the Third Plan also. But in the practical application, I find that there is some mistake as there is no machinery with the Planning Commission to ascertain the real facts in the State. As per that programme, nine States were allotted funds: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Kerala was a serious slip. Kerala is viewed as the problem State but nothing is done to tackle the problem. It is not a political problem alone. It is also an economic problem. I want to give certain facts and figures. The density is 907 compared to 312 which is the All India figure. Unemployment is rampant and besides that, there is the educated unemployment. There are 1349 registered factories and they are employing 1,21,000 and odd workers. The average works out to 93 workers per factory. You will find that cashew plantations supplies 34 per cent. and coir 11·8 per cent. employment. It is an agricultural economy. There is no industrial advancement. The agricultural labour in Kerala is 21 per cent. while it is 13 per cent. in the rest of India. The All India figure of unemployment of agricultural labour is 82 days in a year while in Kerala it is 125 days. These things should be borne in mind and we should see that the under-developed regions get special attention.

In respect of Kerala, there is another aspect also which we have to bear in mind that the part which is known as Malabar is less developed. In the Government publication entitled. *Three months Popular Rule in Kerala* the Government has given the special condition of these various parts of the State and it has commented that communications are lacking in Malabar. There was a proposal to have an aerodrome at Calicut under the Second Plan. Unfortunately, it was dropped and I hope the Transport Ministry will take it up at least in the Third Plan. In respect of irrigation facilities also, it is reported in that book that several parts of Malabar suffer for want of water and in a subsequent publication by the Government, *Kerala on the march*, this is commented upon.

Coming to industrialisation, I may be permitted to state that in the public sector, there is only the Hindustan Insecticides with a capital of about Rs. 50 lakhs. I have given facts and figures that it is an industrially backward State. In Annexure I of this Draft Outline, there are many projects included and in (B) there are projects for which external credits are assured—the 2nd and 3rd heavy electrical projects, the heavy machine tool projects, the precision instrument project and also the project for the manufacture of watches.

In part (C) there are some projects for which external credits are not assured—the Heavy Structural Project and the Heavy plate and vessel works. My prayer is that one of these major industries rightly belongs to Kerala and the Government should consider that question.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: Coming to foreign trade now, it is proposed to increase foreign trade from Rs. 602 crores to Rs. 690 crores. The commodity boards are indeed as responsible in increasing the attention to exports. Spices is a major commodity and it brings foreign exchange. There should be a board for spices...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon Member must conclude now. I am calling Shri Balmiki. He will take only five minutes.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): After that I want to put only one question. I will not take even half a minute.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Balmiki. Only five minutes he should take.

श्री बाल्मीकी : (बुलन्दशहर—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति जी, वयं राष्ट्रे जागृयाम पुरोहिता :

हम राष्ट्र के प्रहरी बन कर जागरणशील रहें।

व्यचिष्ठे बहुपाय्ये यतेमहि स्वराज्ये

सुविस्तीर्ण और बहुमत से रक्षित स्वराज्य की भलाई के लिए हम यत्न करते रहेंगे।

आप के तीसरी योजना सम्बन्धी ड्राफ्ट प्लान के ब्योरे को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जो योजना योजना कमीशन के द्वारा देश में चलायी जा रही है उससे हमारा भविष्य बनेगा। देश ऊपर उठेगा और देश आगे बढ़ेगा, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन आपने देश की जन शक्ति के सहयोग का लाभ नहीं उठाया है। पिछली दो योजनाओं में जनशक्ति के सहयोग का लाभ कम उठाया गया है। आगे अधिक उठाया जाए, इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

जब तक आप सबसे पिछड़े हुए और दबे हुए लोगों की तरफ और पिछड़े इलाकों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक प्लान स कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता। इस देश के अन्दर देहातों की हालत बिगड़ी हुई है उस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां पर छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे लगाए जाने चाहिएं। चाहे आप बड़े उद्योगों की परवाह न करें। लेकिन आपको छोटे उद्योगों को देहात में लगाने पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। अब भी देश में बेकारी की विभीषिका विद्यमान है। उसको दूर करने के लिए आपको प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। आपको ऐसे लोगों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए जो गिरे हुए हैं, पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिनकी बहुत कम आमदनी है, जिनके पास कोई साधन नहीं हैं, जिनके रोजगार छिने हुए हैं। आप प्रयत्न कर जरूर रहे हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है और धनी अधिक धनी होता जा रहा है। आपको गरीबों की अधिक परवाह करनी चाहिए और बेकारी को दूर करना चाहिए। आपने कहा है कि तीसरी योजना में आप डेढ़ करोड़ आदमियों को काम देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

इस थोड़े से समय में जो मुझे मिला है मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी देश के अन्दर एक पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग भंगियों के नाम से है, और उसी की बात को आपके सामने रखने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। उनकी दयनीय स्थिति के बारे में मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

पहली योजना के अन्दर, दूसरी योजना के अन्दर भंगियों के आवास के सम्बन्ध में, उनके हाउसिंग की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया था, लेकिन अब वह नाम हटा दिया गया है। यह केवल इसलिए

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

किया गया है कि आप देश से जातीयता के नाम को हटा देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जातीयता अभी हमारी मज्जा में, हमारी अस्थियों के अन्दर घुसी हुई है, इस पर भी आप विचार करके देखें। अभी हमारी स्थिति सुधर नहीं गयी है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि भंगियों के आवास पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो यह काम बहुत पीछे रह जायेगा और आप देश की पूर्णतया उन्नति नहीं कर सकेंगे। देश की उन्नति तब तक हो नहीं सकती जब तक कि एक वर्ग मानवीय अधिकारों से वंचित है और ऐसे गन्दे पेशे में लगा हुआ है कि अब भी सिर पर पैखाना ढोना पड़ता है और कमर झुकाकर झाड़ देनी होती है। केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड के अन्दर उनकी स्थिति पर विचार हुआ था और वहां यह चर्चा चली थी कि भंगियों के काम धन्धे की हालत इतनी खराब अभी भी बनी हुई है कि उनको पैखाना सिर पर ढोना पड़ता है और कमर झुकाकर झाड़ देनी पड़ती है। इस लानत को समाप्त किया जाये। वह विचार मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

भंगियों की स्थिति परम शोचनीय है। १३ वर्ष की स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भी उनकी स्थिति में तथा उनके काम करने की स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। उन्हें जिन भयंकरताओं में अमानुषिक ढंग से काम करना पड़ता है, वह उस मानव जाति के लिए, जो सभ्यता, संस्कृति तथा दर्शन में अपनी सानी नहीं रखती, अशोभनीय है। फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री तथा गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर गया है। यह प्रसन्नता का विषय है। छोटी मुठ वाली झाड़ जिससे असम्मानपूर्वक झुकना पड़ता है, बदल कर लम्बी मूठ वाली झाड़ में बदलने का सरकार का विचार है, जिसमे एक ज्ञान तथा मानवीय सम्मान होगा। सिर पर से पाखाने का बोझ का टोकरा आदि भी खत्म होने जा रहे हैं, किन्तु इस दिशा मे राज्य सरकारें तथा म्युनिसिपैलिटियां व कारपोरेशन उदासीन हैं, और हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन का भी इधर कम ध्यान गया है।

मैं प्रोफेसर ध्रुव के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर देश के अन्दर उन्नति करनी है, तो एक ऐसे गन्दे पेशे मे लगे हुए वर्ग के बारे में भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के मस्तिष्क में भंगियों का सवाल आये। मैं चाहता हूं कि सदन थोड़ा सब्र करे। जो मेरे पास दो तीन मिनट का समय है उसमें मैं इस योजना के बारे मे कुछ थोड़ा सा प्रकाश भंगियों की शोचनीय स्थिति पर डालना चाहता हूं। जिस तरह से हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड के सामने यह प्रश्न आया है, उस को मैं बढ़ा कर नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। केन्द्रीय हरीजन कल्याण बोर्ड की उपसमिति भंगी जांच कमेटी ने देश का दौरा कर के उन की स्थितियों को जांचा है। कमेटी के चेयरमेन प्रोफेसर मलकानी के मतानुसार जो विचार-धारा बनाई गई है और हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड में जो विचार आया है, वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। भंगियों के कामों की स्थितियों को देखते हुए, उन की हालत को देखते हुए कोई वजह नहीं है कि इस के लिए तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना मे कोई अनुदान न रखा जाये, कोई एलोकेशन न रखी जाये। मगर जो आंकड़े हैं और उनका जो रूपान्तर है, वह मैं आप के सामने रख देना चाहता हूं। हमारे जो योजना के मंत्री हैं, वह स्वयं इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि देश में जब तक भंगियों की इस तरह की हालत है और उस को नहीं बदला जाता, तब तक हम यह नहीं समझ सकते कि हम ने पिछड़े हुए, दबे हुए, दलित लोगों के उत्थान के लिए अपना कर्तव्य पूरा किया है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूं कि उन की हालत को बदलना परमावश्यक है।

इस थोड़े से समय में मैं ने आप का ध्यान उन के आवास के प्रश्न की ओर आकर्षित

किया है, उन के काम करने की स्थिति की भयंकरता की ओर आकर्षित किया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से और विषयों पर चैप्टर दिये गये हैं, कोई वजह नहीं है कि इस बारे में भी एक चैप्टर का समावेश न किया जाये । यह तो तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की एक रूप-रेखा है । मैं समझता हूं कि जब आगे समय मिलेगा, उस में विस्तृत योजना का रूप आयेगा । इस वक्त तो मैंने मंत्री महोदय के मस्तिष्क को, उन की विचार-धारा को छूने की कोशिश की है । मैं चाहता हूं कि भंगियों के बारे में तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में एक समावेश होगा और उस समावेश के अनुसार उन को मौका मिलेगा। यह कहने का कि हमारी सरकार और हमारा योजना आयोग हमारा ध्यान रखते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं, सभापति जी, कि आप ने मुझे मौका दिया कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूं, ताकि उन के मस्तिष्क में, उन की विचार-धारा में भंगियों की जो स्थिति है, उस की तस्वीर उतर जाये और उन के दिमाग में भंगी स्वयं इस तरह से चलें कि रात को उनको नींद न आये और वह उन की स्थिति को देख कर तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में उन के बारे में समावेश कर सकें ।

Shri Basappa: Sir, I want to put only one question. I will not take more than half a minute. The publication of the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan has produced a grave situation so far as the Backward Classes are concerned.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can put that question tomorrow.

Shri Basappa: In the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan the Backward Classes were described as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. In the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan it has been described as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and De-notified Tribes and "Other Backward Classes" has been dropped. That omission has produced a grave situation in the country. About 15 to 20 crores of Backward Classes people are affected. We are not against the merits and other things. By all means set apart an amount for them, but the constitutional guarantee given to the Backward Classes must be provided for them, otherwise the country will not be satisfied.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House has discussed for over 20 hours the motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister that the Third Five Year Plan—A draft outline—be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may continue tomorrow.

18.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 26th August, 1960/Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka).

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 4737—75

S.Q. No.	Subjects	Columns
749	Atomic Power Plant	4737—40
750	Resettlement of Adivasis in Dandakaranya area	4741—43
751	Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951	4744
752	Wage Board for Jute Industry	4745-46
753	Indians in Burma	4746—52
754	Expulsion of Indian Businessmen from Indonesia	4752
755	Prices of Automobile tyres	4753—56
756	Committee on Automobile Industry	4756—59
757	Plantation workers	4759—61
758	Indians in Nepal	4761-62
759	Manufacture of quality goods	4762—64
760	Anti-Indian propaganda by Peking Radio	4764—67
761	Woollen Khadi Uniforms for Class IV employees	4767—69
762	Bore wells in Dandakaranya	4769-70
763	Trade Unions in Andaman Islands	4770-71
764	Research Institute for tea industry	4771—73
765	Newsprint mills at Ports	4773—75

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 4775—4839

S.Q. No.	Subjects	Columns
766	Scarcity of cement	4775
767	Press Representatives in President's Party to U.S.S.R.	4775-76
768	Small Scale Industries in Delhi	4776-77
769	Public Undertakings	4777-78
770	Indians in Congo	4778-79
771	Press Clippings of Hindi newspapers	4779
772	C.P.W.D.	4779-80
773	Withdrawals from Provident Fund	4780-81

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subjects	Columns
774	Shifting of offices from Delhi	4781
775	Teacher-Administrators trained at Bombay	4782
776	Congo situation	4782
777	Sale of a car by a Diplomate	4783
778	Factories in Dandakaranya area	4783
779	Indian docoits in Pakistan	4784
780	Cottage and small scale industries	4784-85
781	Radio station in Sikkim	4785
782	State Trading Corporation	4785
783	Accident in Bachara colliery	4785-86
784	Manufacture of fertilizers	4786
785	Claims of Indian evacuees from Burma	4786-87
786	Destruction of tomb of Zorawar Singh in Tibet	4787
787	Study of work methods in Planning Commission	4788
788	Documentaries	4788-89
789	Indian Trade Agency Building in Gyantse	4789
790	Export of Rayon manufactured goods	4790
791	Mahatma Gandhi memorial at Rajghat	4790-91
792	Import of Automobile tyres by State Trading Corporation	4791
793	Tibetan refugees	4791-92
794	Disarmament	4792
795	Indian merchants in Tibet	4792-93
796	Accident in Handidhua colliery	4793

U.S.Q. No.	Subjects	Columns
1461	Forged passports	4794
1462	Indians kidnapped by Pakistani	4794

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1463	Manufacture of writing and printig paper	4795
1464	Paper from Elephant Grass	4795-96
1465	Paper from Bhutang Grass	4796
1466	Kraft and wrapping papers	4797
1467	Writing, Printing and Wrapping paper	4797-98
1468	Employees in Public Undertakings	4798
1469	Relaying station in Andhra Pradesh	4798-99
1470	Publication of Gandhiji's Album in Telugu	4799
1471	Provident Fund for Factory workers	4799-4800
1472	Investment in Undertakings in Public sector	4800
1473	Manufacture of hand-made paper in Punjab.	4800
1474	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	4801
1475	Copper Rerolling mills	4801-02
1476	Industrial Estates in Uttar Pradesh	4802-03
1477	Indians in Malaya	4803
1478	Expenditure on Dandakaranya Project	4803
1479	Resettlement of D.Ps. at Balimela	4803-04
1480	Industrial Estate in Jeypore	4804
1481	Housing Design in Dandakaranya area	4804-05
1482	Cultivation in Dandakaranya area	4805
1483	Janta college, Tripura	4805-06
1484	Survey of unauthorised power looms	4806
1485	Manufacture of high grade salt	4806-07
1486	Manufacture of watches	4807
1487	Edwards Textile Mills	4807-08
1488	Dandakaranya area	4808
1489	Establishment of Industrial Estates	4808-09
1490	Rural Housing cell in Orissa	4809
1491	Central Audition Board for light music	4809
1492	Construction of office building in New Delhi	4810
1493	Accommodation for Government Offices	4810-11
1494	Displaced persons in Himachal Pradesh	4811
1495	Small scale industries in Delhi	4811-12
1496	Technical personnel	4812
1497	Paper pulp	4812-13
1498	Development of Khadi industry in Delhi	4813-14
1499	Ambar Charkha centres in Delhi	4814
1500	Import licences for small scale industries in Western Region	4814-15
1501	Workers education in Punjab	4815
1502	Sindhi displaced persons	4815
1503	Small Industries Service Institute	4815-16
1504	Unified command in Middle East	4816
1505	Aluminium plant at Rihand	4816-17
1506	Plan Publicity for Delhi	4817-18
1507	Tea replantation scheme	4818
1508	International Trade Fair in Poland	4818-19
1509	Production of cheese	4819
1510	'Geet Ramayan' Book	4820
1511	Export of woollen goods	4820
1512	Labour dispute in Andaman Islands	4820-21
1513	Employees of the Coffee Board	4821
1514	Small Scale Industries	4821
1515	Prototype production and training centre at Howrah	4821-22
1516	Talkatora Club, New Delhi	4822-23
1517	New radio stations in Orissa	4823
1518	Development of refugee colonies	4824
1519	Synthetic chlorophyll	4824
1520	Export of textiles	4824-25
1521	Floor space of industrial buildings	4825
1522	Bansdroni-Chakdaha Scheme	4825-26

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1523	Manufacture of Coaxial cables	4826
1524	Land in Tukergram	4827
1525	A.I.R. News coverage from Jammu and Kashmir	4727
1526	Canada-India reactor	4827-29
1528	Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Boundary	4829
1529	Fertilizer factory at Visakhapatnam	4829-30
1530	Tea development plan	4830
1531	D.Ps. in Katilagoth colony in Bhusandapur	4830
1532	Bhusandapur colony, Orissa	4830-31
1533	Wash basins in Government quarters	4831-32
1534	Hindi correspondence in Publication Branch, Delhi	4832-33
1535	Use of Standard Drafts in Publication Branch, Delhi	4833
1536	Additional electric points in Government quarters	4834
1537	Office accommodation	4834-35
1538	Small Scale Industries in Madras	4835-36
1539	Industrial Extension Service in Madras	4836-37
1540	Quota of iron and other metals for Sirmur	4837
1541	Price of camphor	4837-38
1542	Sewing machines	4838
1543	Quarters in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	4839
1544	Aide Memoire on South Africa	4839

COLUMNS

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 4840

A copy of statement of conclusions of the Ninth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in New Delhi on the 27th April, 1960.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 4840-49

Shri P.K. Deo called the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the situation arising out of the recent floods in Orissa.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) made a statement in regard thereto .

MOTION *RE.* DRAFT THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN . 4849-501

Further discussion on the motion *re.* Draft Third Five Year Plan and the substitute motions thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1960 BHADRA 4, 1882 (Saka)—

Discussion on the motion *re.* Third Five Year Plan, consideration and passing of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, and consideration of the Private Members' Bills.